The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4439. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1865. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Capture of Monterey by the Liberal General Escobedo.

He Holds the City a Short Time, but is Forced to Abandon It.

Late and Interesting News from the City of Mexico.

Absurd Reports of American Interference on the Rio Grande.

Monterey Besieged by United States Troops.

Views and Conjectures of an Imperialist.

Alleged Popularity of Maximilian and the Empress.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 16.

Senor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, received to-day official news from Matamoras to the 10th inst. Gen. ESCOBEDO took the city of Monterey, and held it for some time. Two French columns, in strong force, were sent after him, and he was finally compelled to abandon Monterey. One of the French divisions attacked him, and it is reported he defeated them with heavy loss.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Late News from the City of Mexico—An English War Steamer at Minatitlan—Absurd Reports About United States Soldiers on the Rio Grande.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 11, 1865.

The last news received here from the City of Mexico is contained in the papers of the capital, dated the 30th ult. According to these Monterey is in a very precarious state, for the Governor had called out all the inhabitants from the ages of 18 to 55, according to a late law of the empire in times of exigency, to act as militia, either on foot or horseback, as their means permitted. The papers of the capital say that this measure is taken to pursue the bands of guerrillas and marauders who infest the neighborhood, but it is evident that such extreme measures would not be taken unless in great emergencies; we may therefore expect to hear shortly that Monterey has been occupied by the Republicans.

The appearance of the English war-steamer *Nimble* at the port of Minatitlan, on the 25th of October last, was made and continues to be made the subject of comment in Mexico, particularly among the partisans of JUAREZ. Minatitlan, the principal place on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, continues in the power of the Republicans, who collect the customs, as in the old times. In the evening of the above-named day, three of the officers of the *Nimble*, apparently of an inferior rank, landed at Minatitlan in a boat, and in answer to questions put to them by the Governor of the place, stated, making affidavit to the same, that the steamer *Nimble* had come from the Isle of Carmen, in pursuit of a schooner whose crew had been guilty of acts of piracy, and would leave on the following morning. The *Nimble*, however, ran aground in trying to cross the bar at the mouth of the Coatzocoalcos River, on which Minatitlan is situated, some few miles up, for the Captain would not take any pilot on board, although he was offered one; and that is all we know of the affair. Some of the inhabitants of Minatitlan would have it that the English steamer *Nimble* had been sent by the Imperialists to keep up a communication with their supporters in that place, but as there was no proof of such a violation of English neutrality, it is hoped that the sworn statement of the English officers, and the assertions of the Captain of the *Nimble*, were founded on truth.

The continued possession of the port and town of Minatitlan and all the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as well as of the adjoining State of Tabasco and a great part of Oajaca by the Republicans, is convincing evidence that JUAREZ' condition is not so desperate as the imperialist publications would make us believe. This is the more striking when we reflect that Minatitlan is not more than 150 miles from Vera Cruz, and that, therefore, if the cause of JUAREZ was so weak as his opponents would wish to make us believe, an expedition from Vera Cruz ought long ago to have attempted to take this hostile port, where the customs are still collected in the name of the republic.

The *Nouvelle Ere*, a Franco-Mexican paper, published in the capital by the former editor of the New-York *Courrier des Etats Unis*, gives in its issue of the 21st ult. a letter from Matamoras. The absurd exaggerations which it contains, accusing the Americans on the Rio Grande of conspiring with the Mexican republicans to make war upon the empire, are so manifest, that they militate against themselves. For example, we are told in the above-named letter that an Illinois regiment was disbanded a week before its term of enlistment had expired, and went over with arms and baggage to the Republicans. The blacks disbanded immediately enlist with the Mexican liberals.

The same letter says that the city was bombarded with cannon and mortars, which everybody knew came from the United States; that all the arms taken by the Imperialists in their sorties were Federal and marked as such.

"More than one-third part of the besieging troops," says this same letter, "are Federals and wear the Federal uniform. They are openly enlisted in the very streets of Brownsville, in the so-called Liberal army, and United States soldiers still in the service are enlisted and allowed to pass from one side to the other. These enlistments, the duration of which is left to the parties making them, and sometimes is limited to twenty-four hours, are accompanied with a permission to plunder and murder in case the city is taken." The writer of the letter says that he has heard the offers made in the drinking places, and has seen the proclamations of the Commanders of the Liberals, whom he designates as banditti, distributed gratis in the streets, without the least impediment.

"The officers and soldiers," the letter continues, "who are besieging us, pass the time that they are off duty in Brownsville without the least molestation. Every night an immense number of Federal officers come to spend the time on the Mexican territory and amuse themselves with firing off guns and pistols. The American Staffs, under different pretexts, send cart-loads of ammunition and provisions, which cross the river at some height up the Texan coast, and are sent to the Republicans. All these facts, to which everybody here can testify, are not even denied by the parties accused of it, who even boast at present of them, and appear to consider them as proofs of patriotism. On which account we have deemed it our duty to communicate them to you, praying you to give them publicity in your newspaper."

"HINOJOSA, the General of these banditti, (the Republicans) the owner of grazing farms about two leagues and a half in the interior of Mexico, comes here whenever he chooses to do, with his armed troops, and goes and provides himself with ammunition and provisions in the sight of the Federals and without their interfering to prevent it."

The imperial government has issued a counter decree to that published by JUAREZ's minister at Washington with respect to contracts and privileges granted by MAXIMILIAN. By this imperial decree all mortgages on lands in Mexico made by JUAREZ as received for a loan are declared null and void.

According to news received from St. Thomas, there have been some cases of cholera in Guadaloupe. The cholera is said to have been carried there by a vessel from Marseilles. All vessels arriving at St. Thomas from Gaudaloupe are to go into quarantine.

Preparations were being made in St. Domingo to receive the new President, General BAEZ. It was, however, considered that public opinion was not unanimous in his favor, and on that account fresh disturbances were feared, both in the capital and in the country, where the proclamation declaring BAEZ President did not meet with general approbation.

Gen. CAVRAL, Protector of the Republic, had left in a schooner for Curazoa, to join President BAEZ, and would accompany him, it was believed, on his return to St. Domingo.

Gen. VALVERDE, formerly Minister of War, left in the steamer *Cuba*, for St. Thomas, from whence it was believed he would go to Venezuela.

Gen. PEDRO GUILLERMO had been appointed by the National Constituent Assembly of St. Domingo to act as President *pro tem.* of the republic.

On the 11th ult., an American war steamer arrived at Montecristi, having on board several individuals from Cape Haitien, among whom were Messrs. SALNAVE, DELORME and NOR, who asked permission of the authorities to land.

The government Commissioner, Gen. GARCIA, who happened to be there at the time, did not deem it proper to allow them to land, but sent them word that they could go to the capital, where the hospitality which they asked would be allowed them. The remainder were allowed to land, on condition that they went into the interior of the country. The leaders of the insurrection above-named, it is supposed, got on board of a schooner for Turk's Island.

All was quiet in Jamaica at the last accounts.

The American steamer *Fahkee* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 28th ult., having on board the United States Consul for that place, E. J. WALLACE, Esq. The *Fahkee* had, it appears, a stormy passage, but the passengers all agree in praising her as a good sea boat.

The French war steamer *Themis*, with Admiral DIDELOT on board, arrived here a few days ago from Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

The Ex-Emperor of Hayti, SOULOUQUE, arrived at Porto Rico on the 22d ult., on his way to St. Thomas, on board of the French steamer *Caravelle*. He was accompanied by his family and some members of his former court—none of them went on shore.

The weather here is very abnormal, being as sultry as in the Summer.

LARA.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

Views of an Imperialist—Alleged Popularity of the Empire among the Mexicans—The Emperor said to be anxious for the Departure of the French Troops—The Revolt among the French Soldiers at Martinique.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1, 1865.

The Mexicans are, without question, as observing and more imitative than any other race of people on the globe. The manufacturers of the United States are learning the truth of this, by their manufacturing engines, sewing machines, knitting machines, agricultural implements, and many other kinds of machinery which have been imported and copied. In the city of Guanajuato, Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines are manufactured by the hundreds, and so perfect are the copies that they are sold in this city for imported machines. Street cars equal to STEPHENSON's or GILBERT's best are manufactured in the capital. The imitative people belong wholly to the lower class, and in nearly all cases to persons having Indian blood. They have been ground into the dust by the few partly educated and wealthy families of the country, until a system of slavery many fold worse than American servitude was protected by the laws. MAXIMILIAN abolished the peonage slavery system in September, by which he freed 3,000,000 of the lower class. He has been busy in establishing schools in all the interior towns during the past ten months. The Empress CARLOTTA also has inaugurated an independent school system, especially for the education of orphans and the poorest classes to be found. This poor class, which constitutes such an overwhelming majority, have been made to pull the grains from the earth and to perform other labors in the same manner that was done at the Creation by the few for fear of the rich; if tools and implements were furnished them they would inculcate new ideas. But the poor are liberated from this thraldom. They comprehend well the fact and recognize in MAXIMILIAN their benefactor and their protector.

Since the independence of Mexico was achieved, its different governments unexceptionally have existed only by forced loans and levying disproportionate and onerous taxes. A feudal warfare between several sections and families has prevented any improvement, and even the laws were such as to keep the seven millions of poor down to a vagabond and almost brutal life. A wonderful change has come. Two parties have been disappointed—the aristocracy and the clergy. The latter, in their short-sighted bigotry and superstition, supposed and believed that their $22,000,000 of Spanish gold would give them back their churches and convents and nunneries.

The Interventionists came. The clergy learned that the restoration of the millions JUAREZ had confiscated was not to be returned. The Bishops ordered the doors of the cathedrals and churches to be closed. Marshal BAZAINE planted his artillery before the cathedral here and compelled worship. Gen. THUN in Puebla did the same, and went farther, and forbade the priests to wear their gowns and immense hats in the streets. The aristocracy writhe to-day to see a middle class rising up to rule the land. The clergy hate the French; the people hate the French; the aristocracy hate the French; and so common a hatred must settle into a common love, and MAXIMILIAN and his Empress CARLOTTA, during these months of struggle, have been laying this foundation for love, and all are anxious, even the Emperor, for the departure of the French army.

THE CAPITAL.

In 1848, the population of the City of Mexico was 200,000. Travelers used to living in large cities—and many are here who are good judges—think that there are 325,000 inhabitants in Mexico now. In 1860, there were five colleges; now there are nearly a hundred. In 1855, there was not a manufactory of note in the city. Now street and steam cars, cotton and woolen goods, paper for printing and for letters, coach and carriage, and a long list of other manufactories could be added. Eight large hotels have been opened during the last twelve months, and it is difficult to obtain apartments in any of them. Up to the year 1864 one diligence only arrived and departed daily on the Vera Cruz road. Now never less than three, and often five, arrive and depart each day. Rents have raised 100 per cent. since last January. People from the interior have settled here. Large numbers of families from the States of Chihuahua, Sonora, Coahuila, New-Leon, Durango and Jalisco, tired of the forced loans and ruinous levies of JUAREZ, have sold their property at ruinous prices and come here to live where there is security. A new railroad is being surveyed from Tobica to this city. The Imperial Mexican Railroad Company will have their road completed as far as the Puebla branch by next June. The Mexico and Chalco Road will be completed to Chalco in five months. The two street railways running to Tacubya are overcrowded, and there is a great demand for half a dozen more street railway tracks. The same are needed in Puebla and Guadalajara. The latter city is now second in the empire, containing at least 185,000 inhabitants.

The *Ere Nouvelle* publishes in full the report of the official journal of Fort de France, in the French colony of Martinique, with regard to the *emeute* among the First and Third Zouaves. The following gives the main facts:

The transport *Allier* arrived in the roadstead on the morning of the 27th of October. She had on board 1,039 Zouaves of the First and Third Regiments, commanded by only five officers.

The transports *Amazone*, *Meuse* and *Jura*, also with troops for Mexico, were expected to arrive momentarily. The *Var* also came into port with 500 passengers, mostly military men, returning to France. This accumulation of troops caused the Governor of the colony to issue orders that but 25 instead of 50 passes, as was usual, to visit the Town of Fort de France, should be granted to the Zouaves, who had meanwhile been quartered in Fort Desaix. Even under these orders there would probably be about 200 men visiting the town daily, if the expected vessels arrived. The men were, in receiving these passes, to take their turn; besides Fort Desaix was not only supplied with the greatest abundance of water, but had its own canteen in addition to those of the Zouaves, and the town traders had unlimited access to it.

These regulations the Zouaves would not obey. So about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 28th they assembled in a large crowd before the main gate of the fort and demanded, with loud cries, permission to leave. The commander of the guard quelled the tumult for a while, promising to write for fresh orders to his superior officers. While attending to this, the Zouaves assaulted the guard with rocks, and in the mêlée one of them was wounded by a bayonet. Seeing the blood of their comrade flow, they became but more enraged; several shots were fired by them at the guard; one of the guard was killed by a ball, and, in revenge, two Zouaves dispatched by the bayonet. The guard was now reinforced by some troops from the steam corvette *Roland* and some artillery. For some time a running fusilade was kept up, but finally, the artillery having taken up a position, peace was restored.

By a *coup de main* the commanding positions of the fort were seized, and the Zouaves the next day reëmbarked.

There being no time to bring the guilty to justice, the necessary documents have been forwarded to Marshal BAZAINE for his action.

These troops arrived here last Thursday, and were, by order of the Marshal, disarmed, and are now awaiting their trials by court-martial.

It is also stated that numbers of them deserted between Vera Cruz and this point.

The Emperor Postpones his Visit to Cuernavaca—Reported Imperial Successes in Various States—Further Details of the Emeute at Martinique.

MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 3, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The Emperor has postponed his visit to Cuernavaca. He will depart for that place after the celebration of the festival of the Lady of Gaudalupe.

The Mazatlan *Times* of Nov. 11, received this morning, says that a company under the name of "Mexican Sea Island Cotton Company" has begun operations on their lands near Mazatlan. The proprietors reside in San Francisco.

The *Mexican Times* of yesterday says: "On the 9th of November Gen. CALDERON beat the dissidents near Actopan, in the State of Vera Cruz."

On Nov. 17, Lieut.-Col. PAUL ZACH was to attack Tlapocoyan with three Austrian columns.

Major HOTZE, after making a demonstration in the direction of Hauhutla, has returned to Teotitlan, and now holds the entire section of La Canada.

Col. SANTA CRUZ surprised at Tacambaro a large number of dissidents under RONDA, and took many prisoners. Five hundred Zouaves entered Orzava on Nov. 13, to remain until relieved by the same number from Cordova.

La Sociedad of this morning gives a report confirming the news of the reoccupation of Victoria. "The Liberals," says the same paper, "have again been beaten in a recent attack on Monterey.

The *Dario del Imperio* of last evening publishes a telegram from Gen. CONDE DE THUN, from Puebla, which says:

"I attacked and defeated Gen. FIGUEROA, capturing 30 horses and a large number of arms."

He says FIGUEROA had only 500 men.

La Sociedad says that 1,500 Liberals have presented themselves, under the Emperor's proclamation of Oct. 3, in Queretaro.

The *Regeneracion*, of Colima, reports all quiet in that State.

The *Idea Liberal* of Puebla, in its Wednesday's edition, for the first time, recognizes the overthrow of Republicanism in Mexico.

The Emperor gives $2,000,000 to aid emigration, and places the whole amount at the disposition of M. F. MAURY, Colonization Agent for the empire.

The Empress has commissioned E. STUART STANLY, of the English army, as Lieutenant in Company A, Empress' Cavalry.

The *Manhattan* is reported in Vera Cruz.

The city is being cleaned. Fears of the cholera are entertained.

To-day begins the feast of *Nuestra Madra Santisima la Virgin Maria de Guadalupe*. Ends in the festival on the 12th inst.

ALVAREZ and DIAZ' commands are reported moving together toward Sinaola.

From a reliable source we learn that during the *emeute* at Martinique sixteen Zouaves were killed outright and thirty-seven seriously wounded. Of the garrison three were killed and ten seriously wounded, two of the latter being officers. The detachment which arrived in this city last Thursday were the men belonging to the First Regiment of Zouaves; eight of them deserted between Vera Cruz and this place.

The men belonging to the Third Regiment will arrive here to-morrow, (Monday.) They are said not to be as much implicated as those of the First Regiment.

Of the latter, all the men, and also the five officers, are under arrest and in confinement—twenty-seven of the ringleaders in irons. It is supposed that the detachment will be decimated—certain that from seventeen to twenty of the men will be found guilty and shot.

It is also stated that the French flag was trampled under foot during the *emeute*, that the white and blue colors were torn off, and that the words "*Vive la République*" were inscribed on the red part of the flag of the regiments.

THE REBELS IN MEXICO.

The Rebels Making Permanent Settlements—Letter from I. G. Harris, formerly Governor of Tennessee—Inducements to Immigration.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, formerly Governor of Tennessee, is in Mexico, and writes from Cordova that he, with about thirty Southerners, late of the rebel army, are locating lands in that vicinity, with the intention of making permanent settlements. The Emperor has offered liberal inducements to immigration, among which are a donation of public lands at the rate of six hundred and forty acres to each head of a family, and three hundred and twenty to each single man, a free passage to the country to such as are not able to pay their own expenses, freedom from taxation for one year, and from military duty for five years, religious toleration, &c.

Among those who propose to settle, Mr. HARRIS mentions the names of Gen. PRICE, Gen. SHELBY, and Gov. POLK, of Missouri, and Judge PERKINS, of Louisiana. At the City of Mexico Mr. HARRIS met Gen. Magruder, Commodore Maury, Gov. Allen of Louisiana, Judge Perkins of Louisiana, Gov. Reynolds of Missouri, and Gov. Murrah and Gov. Clark of Texas, with many other and lesser Confederate lights.

The following is an extract from Mr. HARRIS' letter:

Our reception upon the part of the government officials here was all that we could have expected or desired. We were invited to an audience with the Emperor at the palace, the far-famed halls of the Montezumas. At the time fixed we called, and were there most kindly received by the Emperor and Empress, and were assured of their sympathy in our misfortunes, and of their earnest hope that we might find homes for ourselves and friends in Mexico. The Empress was our interpreter in the interview. She speaks fluently the French, Spanish, German and English languages, and is in all respects a great woman.

Commodore MAURY has been appointed Imperial Minister of Colonization, which makes his authority in the matter of colonization second only to that of the Emperor. Gen. PRICE, Judge PERKINS and myself were appointed agents of colonization, and requested to examine the lands lying upon and near the line of railroad from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz, for the purpose of determining whether they were suited to American colonization.

I have selected 640 acres about ten miles from here, where I propose to surround myself with the coffee plantation, in the midst of which I will nestle down, constantly inhaling the odors of the rich tropical fruits and gaudy-colored and fragrant tropical flowers, in an atmosphere of perpetual Spring; yet, turning the eye to the northwest, you constantly behold the snow-capped peaks of Orizaba and Popocatepetl, from which I can draw my ice at all seasons of the year.

The extensive ruins of what were once magnificent structures show that these haciendas were highly productive, and the homes of wealth, luxury and refinement; but about fifty years since slavery was abolished in the State of Vera Cruz, and the proprietors of these magnificent estates left the country with the large fortunes they had amassed. The Church seized the lands, and allowed them to lie idle and go to ruin. The buildings from each on these places must have cost from $100,000 to $500,000.

The resources of this country are such as to insure fortune to the energy and industry that have usually characterized our people. The wonder is that they have been permitted to remain undeveloped so long, but this is the most indolent, lazy and worthless population on earth.

Emigration to Mexico.

The New-Orleans *Times* publishes the following:

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

SIR: The following official letter from the Mexican Minister, in reply to a letter of inquiry in regard to emigration to Mexico, explains itself:

MEXICAN LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1865.

F. W. Jenkins, Esq., New-Orleans, La.:

SIR: Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister to the United States, requests me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., requesting information in reference to emigration to Mexico.

In answer, I am instructed to state that Mr. ROMERO has no authority to accept the services of any officers or men that might be tendered him in behalf of his country, especially as such acceptance might be regarded as a violation of a law of the United States. Any offers for that purpose must be made directly to the Mexican Government in its present residence.

The Mexican Government, being anxious to encourage foreign emigration, and especially that from the United States, has offered some inducements to emigrants. You will find inclosed with this letter a copy of a decree issued by the Mexican Government Aug. 11, 1864, with a view to encourage emigration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, you ob't servant,
IGNACIO MARISCAL,
Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

I would state that the decree mentioned above, issued by JUAREZ, sets forth that all foreigners presenting themselves to any Mexican authority, for the purpose of aiding in the defence of the Mexican Government, shall receive a bounty of $1,000 in lands, and become citizens of the republic if desirable.

Should you deem the above of sufficient general interest, please publish.

Respectfully, yours, F. W. JENKINS.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

GEORGIA.

Dispatch from Provisional Gov. Johnson to the President.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The President to-day received the following dispatch:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 15.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President:

The Legislature takes a recess till the 15th of January, without electing Senators. Gov. JENKINS was inaugurated on yesterday. You will be pleased with his address. I feel confident that there will be entire harmony between him and yourself.

(Signed,) J. JOHNSON, Provisional Governor.

Inauguration of Gov. Jenkins—His Address to the State Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 14.

Gov. JENKINS was inaugurated as Governor of this State to-day.

In his address to the Legislature, he says:

"There is no conflict between the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia. The laws of the United States are supreme."

The Governor then pays a handsome tribute to the good conduct of the negroes during the war. He says that they must be thoroughly protected in their personal property and have the right to enter the courts. They should be encouraged to work, and then they would be the best working class and their late owners the best employers in the world.

The Governor then reviews the condition of the State institutions, and says that for a time even the lightest taxes will prove burdensome, but he thinks that in the end the people will not suffer.

He concludes his address with an earnest prayer that "God will help us all."

At the close of the address Provisional Governor JOHNSON handed the great seal of the State of Georgia to Gov. JENKINS, who took the oath of office, and was then declared by the President of the Senate the Governor of the State.

The sentiments of the address are most cordially indorsed by the members of the State Legislature, which adjourns to-morrow.

A Letter from Hon. C. J. Jenkins, Governor Elect.

On Dec. 6 a committee of the Georgia House and Senate addressed Judge JENKINS the following letter:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 5, 1865.

Hon. Charles J. Jenkins:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned are a committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives, to inform you that at an election held on the 15th of November last, you were elected Governor of this State; to ask your acceptance of the office, and to ascertain at what time it will suit your pleasure to be inaugurated.

We adopt this method as most proper, under the circumstances surrounding us, of discharging the duty imposed on us. We take great pleasure of informing you of your election, and in the name and behalf of the General Assembly ask your acceptance, and hope you will appoint the time when you will be inaugurated.

With sentiments of high regard, we are,
Very respectfully, yours,
B. B. MOORE,
and the other members of the committee.

To this communication Judge JENKINS replied as follows:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday, Dec. 8, 1865.

Messrs. Benning B. Moore, H. R. Casey and J. N. Freeman, Senate Committee:

And Messrs. Charles W. Dubose, James H. McWhorter, W. B. Bennet, John M. Edge and Thomas Morris:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication informing me that the people of Georgia had elected me their Chief Magistrate, asking my acceptance of the office, and requesting me to designate a time when I will meet the two branches of the General Assembly in joint session to be inaugurated.

The fact communicated excited a profound feeling of gratitude for so signal a manifestation of confidence, mingled with a sense of obligation to devote myself unreservedly and with all possible earnestness to the service of the constituency from which it emanated.

Whilst, however, I promptly accept the office, this very sense of obligation gives me pain under the peculiar circumstances surrounding them and me, in responding to your concluding request. Were the General Assembly, as in olden time, free to bestow, and I to accept the insignia of office, I would designate a day within the week for the customary ceremony of inauguration. But the case is far otherwise. To our wills (hitherto controlling on such occasions) is opposed a stronger will enjoining postponement.

The election held on the 15th ult. was intended not to keep in smooth, uninterrupted movement the machinery of government, but to set it again in operation after a suspension entirely novel in the history of our State. The proceedings adopted in, and ordered by the convention of our people, and the meeting at this time and place of the legislators and Governor elect, were supposed to meet the approbation of the Federal Government, by whose authority, in the power, that suspension was made. So far as regards the General Assembly, the supposition was apparently well founded. They have met and organized without let or hindrance, and the Provisional Governor—the accredited organ of the President of the United States—has opened communication with them, and has invited their action as a legislative body, upon several distinct subjects. The Governor elect has been less fortunate. On the morning of the meeting of the General Assembly, and before that meeting he received from his Excellency, the Provisional Governor, an official communication in the words following:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 4, 1865.

Hon. C. J. Jenkins:

DEAR SIR: In the discharge of an official duty, I beg leave to inform you that I have been directed by the President of the United States to continue to act as Provisional Governor of Georgia until relieved and my successor recognized by the government.

Your obedient servant, J. JOHNSON,
Provisional Governor of Georgia.

I do not communicate this official note to the General Assembly in any querulous or complaining spirit. Far from it, as they will see in the sequel, I refer to it solely for the purpose of enabling them to see clearly (as I think they must) that the controlling authority, which we all acknowledge, makes, at this time, a marked discrimination between them and myself, or rather between the legislative and executive departments of our State Government now in process of reorganization. I should deeply deplore it, were I certified that this discrimination originated in any personal objection to me. My only consolation, then, would be that I had not sought the position, and I should hasten to relieve my constituents, by declining to occupy it. But this is not a necessary inference. There are indications that some action of the legislative department was deemed necessary as preliminary to the complete restoration of our State Government and our Federal relations. Hence, perhaps, the permitted organization of that branch, whilst, for the purpose of keeping in abeyance such restoration, the authority of the United States postpone the reëstablishment of the executive branch. As confirmatory of this view, the concluding words of the communication above seem to indicate a possible future recognition of the Governor elect. In a matter of public concern, I would be contemptibly weak, if I found in all this any personal grief. But the question presented itself in view of the palpable discrimination between the two departments to which I have adverted, whether I can with propriety ask the General Assembly to inaugurate me into the executive office until I shall have been "recognized by the government" whose authority is paramount. My opinion is that I cannot. Such a request on my part, and a compliance with it on theirs, might be considered a defiant action. It could scarcely be reconciled with the respectful acquiescence in the declared purpose of the controlling power. Such acquiescence (so far as duty to my constituents may permit) is the line upon which I am resolved to move; and I am happy to see the General Assembly pursuing the same course.

It may be that their prompt compliance, already accorded to two emphatic recommendations of the Provisional Governor, will enable the authorities of the United States to discern more fully and more accurately the true spirit of our people.

To say that we must pursue the course indicated by the President, because we are powerless, does not disclose the whole case. The Congress of the United States not having been in session since the cessation of hostilities until the present week, the whole burden of pacification and restoration has been upon the President. Under his auspices, and under his direction, all advances to that end have been made. During their progress he has spoken many words of kindness and encouragement. He surveys the whole field, of which we have but a partial view. Difficulties, of which we dream not, embarrass him. Confidence, after estrangement, is of slow growth, and the aliment, essential to its full development, is mutuality. Unless prepared to accord it, we have no reasonable ground to expect it. If we be patient, if we be trustful, we may also be hopeful.

Furthermore, situated as we are, my inauguration, without recognition by the Government of the United States, would be both barren of results, and in itself of questionable propriety—barren of results because, if inaugurated to-day, I could do no official act—of questionable propriety, because the oath of office, which is the essence of the inaugural ceremony, binds the officer from the moment it is taken to the discharge of his duties; as well on that day as on the last of the term, or any intervening one. Where, then, would be the propriety of taking such an oath, with the full knowledge that the service to which it binds the affiant is indefinitely postponed? I feel less hesitation in adopting the course I propose, because it will not only (as already shown) occasion no detriment to the public service, but will subject the members of the General Assembly to no personal inconvenience. I have supposed that even in the event of the entire organization of our government, at this time, it would be impossible for them to conclude their arduous labors before the occurrence of the Christmas holidays, and that the circumstances of the country will render it desirable to each and all of them to be at home during that time and in the early days of January. Hence, I conclude that in the present defective organization of the State Government and in hope of a decided improvement in our status within a month or six weeks, it will probably be their pleasure to take a recess until some day about the middle of January next. By the 56th section of the Code, it is provided that the inauguration shall take place during the first week of the session, unless "prevented by Providential cause." Such prevention I regard as now existing. I therefore designate the 16th of January next as the day on which I will meet the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint session, for that purpose, *provided*, that at that time the Government of the United States shall have signified a willingness to recognize me as the Governor of Georgia. I but designate a day in conformity with usage. If, before a recess, such recognition be accorded, or if, for any other reason, not contravening the policy of the Government of the United States, the General Assembly think proper to designate a different day, I will most cheerfully accept their appointment.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to convey to the General Assembly, and to accept for yourselves, the most respectful consideration of

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES J. JENKINS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Proceedings of the Georgia Senate.

In the Georgia State Senate, Dec. 6, the President announced that the unfinished business of yesterday was the first in order, that was the resolution ratifying the amendment to the constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

On motion the house resolution on the same subject was received in lieu of the original.

On motion of Mr. SIMMONS, the resolution was amended so as to require copies of the same to be sent to the President and Secretary of State.

Mr. THORNTON, of the Twenty-fourth District, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the State of the Republic. His object in this motion was to have the matter further considered before final action. He wished also to see what the President of the United States would have to say in his annual message on the subject. That message, or a synopsis of it, was expected in the newspapers that would soon reach the capital. If the President made the ratifying of the amendment to the constitution a condition precedent to our admission into the Union, he should vote for the resolution; otherwise, he should most unquestionably vote against it. He should vote against it with the lights before him.

Mr. JAMES F. JOHNSON, of the Thirty-fifth District, was opposed to the reference. The Senate had to meet the question, and the sooner the better.

Mr. O. L. SMITH, of the Sixth District, would vote for the reference if he expected any additional light to be thrown upon the question by the message of the President. He had no such expectations. The Provisional Governor, who is on intimate terms with the President of the United States, has given us no reason to conclude differently. There was no reason to suppose the President would require less of Georgia than he has of Florida or Carolina. It was well understood that the President has made the ratifying of this Amendment to the Constitution of the United States a *sine qua non* to the admission of our members of Congress and a complete restoration of the State to civil government. It was physic that all disliked very much to take, but it was physic that must be taken, and no additional light would settle their stomachs or coat the pill; and he would recommend that they take it straight and without delay.

Mr. STROZIER, of the Tenth District, could not see why the Senate should be refused the information it desired in reference to the views of the President in his message. It seemed that there was a general disposition to seek to get back into the Union, regardless of the violation of principle. He had always endeavored to act on principle, and desired to do so in this instance if he were permitted. If the refusal of their admission into the Union in case they did not adopt the Constitutional Amendment was held *in terrorum* over the Legislature, then, as an automaton, he would walk up and vote for the amendment; but if he were free to vote, he would not. He saw no reason why the ratification of the amendment should be imposed on them as a prerequisite for admission into the Union; and he could see no reason why if this were required other and more onerous requirements should not be made by the President. It was first required that they should abolish slavery; that had been done by a body of higher power than was there. The abolition of slavery in the State had been done by the convention, and could not have been by the Legislature; but now they hear it said that the Legislature must do a thing that is contrary to all principle.

They had been referred to the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, but that functionary had no right to make his opinion binding on that body, and it was worth no more to bind that body than the opinion of PETER J. STROZIER. The Constitution of the United States had declared who should interpret the constitution and laws of Congress: and it had conferred no such power on the Attorney-General, but on the Supreme Court. The ratification of the proposed amendment would seem to place it in the power of Congress to legislate for the black race in our midst. Hence, if the resolution be adopted, the necessity for some explanatory clause which the House resolution does not contain. The Senate may in hot haste vote for the amendment, but the results of its adoption would be upon the people of the State forever afterward. He hoped therefore that they would be deliberate. The reason of the veto power conferred on the President, or Governors of States, arose from the consideration that legislative bodies would sometimes act out with due deliberation. If the Legislature could do nothing except at the bidding of the President, it had better adjourn and go home. Let us act with deliberation, said Mr. S., and then we shall be prepared to do justice, not only to ourselves, but also to our constituents.

Mr. CASEY, of the Twenty-ninth District, moved the previous question, which was sustained.

The House resolution, as amended, was passed by yeas 26, nays 13, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Bell, W. R., Brown, Butler, Carter, Casey, Crawford, Daley, England, Ezzard, Freeman, Fuller, Griffin, Johnson, J. F., Kenan, Manson, Mins, Overstreet, Owens, Paris, Quillian, Redding, Russell, Simmons, Smith, C. H., Strickland, Wilcox.

Those who voted in the negative are

Messrs. Beall, O. P., Black, Bower, Boynton, Dickey, Gholston, Johnson, J. A. W., McDaniel, Moore, Smith, O. L., Strozier, Thornton, Turner.

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Georgia Legislature ratified the Constitutional Amendment, unconditionally, as follows:

Therefore be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the said amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is hereby ratified and adopted.

The following amendment was rejected, that the ratification might be transmitted without qualification:

"Be it therefore resolved, that in ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, we do so believing that the Congress of the United States has the power only to make permanent the emancipation of slaves, and that all rights of of citizenship can be conferred only by the States respectively, and such, we understand and believe, to have been the object contemplated in the second section of said amendment, and that nothing therein contained, authorized Congress to interfere with the internal affairs of the States."

The following is SEWARD's acknowledgment of the action of the Legislature:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1865.

To the Governor of Alabama:

The President congratulates you and the country upon the acceptance of the Constitutional Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the State of Alabama; which State, being the twenty-seventh, fills out the completion of the two-thirds, and gives the amendment finishing effect as part of the organized law of the land.

W. H. SEWARD.

Joint Resolutions Adopted by the Alabama Legislature.

In the House of Representatives of the Alabama Legislature, on Dec. 2, Mr. JONES, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, made the following report.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred the joint resolutions, providing for the ratification of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, beg leave to report that they have had the same under advisement and consideration, and that a majority of said committee have instructed the undersigned, as Chairmon of the same, to recommend the immediate adoption of said joint resolutions; and that the same be sent to the Senate for its early concurrence.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES R. JONES, Chairman.

Joint resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 1st day of February, 1865, adopted a joint resolution, submitting to the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

[Here follows the amendment.]

And the foregoing proposed amendment having been laid before the General Assembly by the Provisional Governor of this State, for consideration and action; now, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby ratified, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby requested to forward to the President of the United States an authenticated copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Messrs. JONES, of Marengo, GRANT, GOODWIN GIBSON and LEFTIR addressed the House briefly in favor of, and Messrs. WORTHY and RICHARDSON in opposition to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, of Jackson, offered the following amendment to the joint resolutions, as reported by the committee.

Resolved further, That any attempt by Congress to legislate upon the political status of the former slaves, or their civil relations, would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States, as it now is, or as it would be by the proposed amendment, and the exercise of such power is protested against by the State of Alabama.

Mr. BETHEA introduced the following as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Jackson, which was accepted by that gentleman, as follows:

Be it further Resolved, That this amendment to the Constitution of the United States is adopted by the Legislature of Alabama, with the understanding that it does not confer upon Congress the power to legislate upon the political status of freedmen in this State.

The propriety of adopting this amendment was discussed by several gentlemen, and the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was adopted—yeas 75; nays 15.

The question being on the adoption of the joint resolutions, as amended, the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted, yeas 75; nays 17, and the joint resolutions were declared adopted.

The Senate subsequently concurred in this action.

SEC. SEWARD TO GOV. PARSONS, OF ALABAMA.

The following is the dispatch in which Secretary SEWARD acknowledged Gov. PARSONS, telegram announcing the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Alabama Legislature:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1865.

To the Governor of Alabama:

The President congratulates you and the country upon the acceptance of the Constitutional Amendment of the Constitution of the United States by the State of Alabama, which State being the twenty-seventh, fills out the completion of the two-thirds and gives the amendment a finishing effect as a part of the organized law of the land.

W. H. SEWARD.

Mississippi and the Constitutional Amendment.

The Mississippi Legislature, it appears, has reconsidered the vote rejecting the Constitutional Amendment, and ratified it in the following form:

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby ratified.

Resolved further, That the ratification is expressly made and adopted upon the conditions and with the reservations following:

1. It shall not be construed into an approval or indorsement of the political principles or doctrines that the reserved rights of a State can, without the consent of such State, be usurped or abridged by the Federal Government, through the instrumentality of a Constitutional Amendment.

2. It shall not be construed into expressed or complied consent on the part of the Legislature that Congress shall abolish slavery where it lawfully exists in any State that may refuse to ratify said amendment.

3. The emancipation of slavery in this State being a fixed fact, distinctly recognized by her condition, and by recent legislative enactments, is designed in good faith to maintain and protect the civil rights of the freedmen appertaining to their new condition of freedom.

The second section of said amendment shall not be construed as a grant of power to Congress to legislate in regard to the freedmen of this State; but so far as relates to this State it shall be construed simply as a grant of power to Congress by appropriate legislation to prohibit and prevent the reëstablishment of slavery therein.

MARYLAND.

The Registry Law Constitutional.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 15.

Chief-Justice BOWIE, in his decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Registration Law, which excludes from voting those who cannot take the test oath prescribed in the new constitution, says: "This constitution must be recognized as the organic law of the State. Its chief characteristics in contradistinction to the prior articles of the kind, are a declaration of the fundamental principle that every citizen of the State owes paramount allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States, and is not bound by any law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof, its incorporation with the right of suffrage, and the abolition of involuntary servitude, except for crime. It was designed to render the Union indissoluble by excluding from the polls and offices of the State all who actively engaged in the rebellion, or gave it aid and comfort. If the prevalence of the doctrine of secession is to be accepted in extenuation of those thus engaged in the rebellion, the soldiers of STUART and EARLY, if the war had continued, might have claimed the right of suffrage unchallenged. The tenth section of Article First of the Federal constitution does not limit the power of a state to fix, change, or modify the qualifications of voters. The right of a State to regulate the elective franchise is absolute and unqualified, and is the foundation of State authority. To this power the right of a people to participate in the Legislature is subordinate. Citizenship and suffrage are not inseparable, the latter not being a universal, inalienable right with which men are endowed by their Creator, but is altogether conventional. It is a question of mere civil polity, to be arranged on such a basis as the majority may deem expedient, with reference to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of the particular State. A legal voter is certainly he who has the right to vote, but the law appoints a means whereby to decide such right. Limitations of this character are in operation in other States. The jealousy of Federal influence excluded those in actual service from participating in elections.

It would be an anomaly if the sworn enemies of the government should be preferred to its friends in this State. The same power which disqualified free colored men in 1801, who prior to that year were entitled to vote, enabled the Convention of 1864 to disqualify all who had been in armed hostility to the United States. Every government should contain in itself the means of its own preservation, and for that reason the regulation of the right of suffrage was reserved by the States.

VIRGINIA.

The Assembly of Virginia—Return of Virginia Members of Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1865.

In the Senate, on Monday, the 11th, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to take into consideration the subject of immigration: Messrs. GALT, LEMOSEY and MCRAE. A bill, which had passed the House, granting a charter to the National Express Company, was received, and, after a short debate, was referred to the Committee on Roads, &c.

In the House, Mr. ROBERTSON, of Alexandria, offered a preamble and resolution having reference to the pardon of JEFFERSON DAVIS and others. The preamble, at some length, and by frequent quotations of historical precedents, attempts to elucidate the arguments upon which the doctrine of the "theory of State sovereignty" is based, and prepares the way for the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, That the General Government, unlike the absolute systems of the earth, that recognize obedience only, having given allowance to conflicting theories of sovereignty and allegiance, that have existed from its formation, involving opposing duties by the people, as shown in some degree by the preamble above, will, we earnestly hope, induce his Excellency the President of the United States, to extend a general pardon to those persons now confined by the authority of the Government.

Resolved, That it is not the desire of the people of Virginia to obstruct or retard the restoration of the States to their constitutional position and functions in the General Government, but that, in common with all good men, North and South, it is their sincere and earnest wish, by all honorable means, to promote the same; that a firm reunion, with peace, prosperity and happiness, may everywhere prevail.

Resolved, That they pledge themselves, as far as they may have ability, to uphold and maintain the efforts of the Executive of the United States in his arduous labor to restore order, stability and justice among the States, and peace and good will among the people. Sedition became hurtful to Rome when it gained power above the laws.

Mr. GARNETT offered the following resolution, which was laid upon the table:

Resolved, That the resolution proposing to go into the election of United States Senators be referred to a joint committee of five on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate, with directions to inquire whether the election of Messrs. UNDERWOOD and SEGAR was in accordance with the constitution and laws of Virginia, and whether they hold said offices in accordance therewith, and whether said offices are not now vacant.

TUESDAY, the 12th.

In the Senate, Mr. BOLLING reported the reply of the Governor, in reference to the propriety of abolishing the office of Second Auditor and Register of the land office. The Governor advises that both offices be abolished.

Mr. KELLO offered the following resolution:

That the Government be requested to inform the Senate—if not incompatible with public interest—what steps, if any, are necessary to be taken to procure arms for the militia companies now being organized, or that shall hereafter be organized, in the different counties of the Commonwealth.

The bill to incorporate the National Express Company was read a third time, and passed.

A bill to authorize the Virginia Central Railroad to borrow money was read a second time.

Senate bill to increase the capital of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad was read a third time, and passed.

The Senate agreed to the joint House resolution, that the Assembly shall adjourn on the 21st inst., to meet on the 3d proximo.

In the present state of the labor question, the following resolutions are of considerable importance:

BY MR. SEAWELL—A resolution that the Committee on Courts and Justice inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the regulation of contracts for manual labor, and the proper enforcement thereof when such contracts are for a period of not less than —— days. Agreed to.

BY MR. JONES—A resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the propriety of giving to persons with whom contracts for the performance of agricultural labor are made a remedy for their enforcement similar to the specific performance of contracts in equity; annexing penalties, also, for their violation, and of giving jurisdiction in all such cases to single justices of the peace by summary proceeding, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. GIBBONEY, of Wythe, the House, at 1 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

Mr. ROBERT RIDGWAY, who was elected to Congress by the Fourth District, and A. H. H. STUART, of the Staunton District, have returned to Richmond from Washington.

F.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Question of Reuniting East and West Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Dec. 16.

A caucus of the Senate and House was held to-night, and the Committee on Courts of Justice directed to report a bill admitting negro testimony in courts, and to amend the code abolishing penalties on free negroes especially.

In the Senate, a resolution was introduced expressing regret and disappointment at the non-admission of the Virginia representatives to seats in the national councils, invoking their reception as preliminary to a full and free restoration of this State to the Union. Several Senators expressed objection to the resolution and it was withdrawn.

In the House there was a protracted debate on the resolution proposing to inaugurate measures for the reunion of West and East Virginia.

Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, Dec. 15.

The State Senate received a message from the Governor to-day, announcing that he had pardoned Gov. HOWES, WILLIAM E. SIMMS and others, and recommending that the same be granted by the General Assembly, and that a general law be passed pardoning all persons indicted in the State courts for treason.

In the House, the bill providing a civil remedy for injuries done by disloyal persons was reconsidered and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Negro Question in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The Legislature of Tennessee having refused to allow negro testimony to be taken in the courts of this State, Gen. FISKE, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau of this district, under special orders from the War Department, has issued an order which demands that all cases in which negro testimony is involved and which have heretofore been disposed of by municipal authority, shall be brought before the court before adjudication.

It commenced snowing at 4 P. M. to-day. Half an inch has fallen and it is still snowing.

The North Carolina Delegation.

We find the following in the Raleigh, (N. C.,) *Standard:*

Of the nine members of Congress elect from North Carolina there are three ex-members of the so-called Confederate Congress, and two of these are unpardoned. Only one of the members elect can take the required oath. In three districts, gentlemen who could have taken the oath were defeated, as the result of the divisions and distractions occasioned by the running of Mr. WORTH for Governor, and because they had not been as "true Confederates" as those who are elected. And to make the matter worse, one of these unpardoned ex-members of the Confederate Congress—JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., who was elected over a true Union man—still lingers in Washington, and by his record and the status he presents, constitutes himself an argument against the admission of the State.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 15.

The steamer *Louisburg* has arrived from Fredericksburgh with cattle for Morehead City.

The steamer *Washington Irving* has arrived from New-York, and is placed on the mail route between Norfolk and Newbern, (through the canal.)

The schooner *Burrows C.* is at Newport News, loading for New-York.

The old frigate *St. Lawrence*, which for a long time has been the naval ordnance ship at Norfolk, has been put out of commission, and her stores transferred to the frigate *Constellation*. The former Commander of the *St. Lawrence*, Capt. LYNCH, is ordered to report for duty at Philadelphia.

An unknown schooner, laden with hay, at anchor below Willoughby's Spit light-boat, took fire at two o'clock this afternoon, and is still burning at 5 P. M. Assistance was immediately sent to her.

Col. Curry to-day opened thirteen proposals for fresh beef for the troops at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, and the surrounding camps. The prices ranged from 11½ to 17 cents per pound.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 14.

Legal tenders, 68¾. There has been a partial rally in mining stocks; Gould and Curry, $850; Chollar Potosi, $130; Savage, $680; Yellow Jacket, $255. Coal oil unchanged.

Sailed ship *Arago*, for New-Bedford.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 15.

The steamer *Sacramento*, with New-York dates to the 21st, arrived this morning.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* arrived from Portland last night, bringing nearly $300,000 in treasure from the Columbia River gold districts.

Disastrous Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 16.

A fire broke out this morning in the Lincoln Hall building, corner of Lake and Franklin streets, which communicated to the six-story marble building immediately west, and thence to the corner of Lake-street. The buildings were completely gutted. The heaviest losers are WHIPPLE & Co., dry goods, $75,000; RICHARDSON, agricultural implements, $40,000; J. Y. SCAMMON, owner of the building corner of Lake and Franklin, $50,000. The total loss will be about $250,000; insured for about half that amount.

Canadian News.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 16.

Advices from Ottawa state that American Reciprocity is engaging the earnest attention of the government, and that after the Christmas holidays, a deputation will proceed to Washington to continue negotiations.

Hon. THOMAS RYAN has been appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the means of extending direct trade with British America and countries on the Mediterranean.

Steamer Burned.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 16.

The steamer *Peerless*, from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, with full cargo, struck the sunken wreck of the *Black Hawk*, below Mound City, took fire, and was entirely consumed. The boat was valued at $60,000; insured at $45,000; value of cargo unknown.

Collision of Steamers.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The steamer *Dumont* collided with a tow-boat near Patriot, Indiana, last Thursday, and was considerably injured. One of the crew was killed; four others are missing.

Boiler Explosion at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 16.

A boiler in the *Commercial Advertiser* building blew out a couple of bolts this morning, badly scalding the engineer. The damage was repaired, and the paper issued as usual this evening.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 16.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. WYLIE, sailed for Liverpool at 9 o'clock this evening.

Death of Hon. Philip Allen.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Dec. 16.

Hon. PHILIP ALLEN, formerly Governor of this State, and afterward United States Senator, died this morning at his residence in this city.

Cold Weather.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The weather here is very cold. The thermometer fell to 12 degrees below zero last night. This morning it is at 8 degrees below.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The cold weather has set in here in earnest. At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 8 degrees below zero.

A Schooner Burnt.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The schooner *Georgia*, from New-York for Petersburgh, was burned here last evening.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE GHOST DETECTIVE.

From the Christmas Number of Once a Week.

"You take an interest in Christmas legends, I believe," said my friend Carraway, passing the claret.

"Yes, I think they are as good as any other," I replied.

"And have faith in ghosts?"

"Well, I must answer that question with an equivocation. Yes—no."

"Then, if you care to listen, I can, I fancy, remove your skepticism," said Carraway.

I professed my willingness to be converted, provided I might smoke while my friend talked, and the conditions being agreed to, Carraway commenced:

"When I first came into the city—now some thirty years ago—I formed an intimacy with a young man in the wine trade, and we passed most of our leisure time together. He was much liked by his employers, whose principal business was with publicans and tavern-keepers, and after a time my friend became their town-traveler—a position of trust and fair emolument. This advancement enabled my friend, James Loxley, to carry out a long-cherished desire, and that was to marry a fair cousin to whom he had been attached from his boyhood. The girl was one of those pretty blondes that are so attractive to young fellows with a turn for the sentimental, and a tendency to sing about violet eyes and golden hair, and all that. I was never given that way myself, and I confess Loxley's cousin would not have been the woman I should have chosen for a wife, had I ever thought of taking to myself an incumbrance. I had had a step-mother, and she cured me of any matrimonial inclinations which I might have had at one time. Well, Loxley thought differently to me, and his marriage with his cousin Martha Lovett was settled, and I was appointed best man upon the occasion.

"The bride certainly looked very pretty in her plain white dress—very pretty, though somewhat paler than usual, and that perhaps made me think more than ever, that Martha was not the wife my friend James should have selected, knowing as I did that they would only have his salary to live upon, and that much would depend upon her to make his means sufficient for decent comfort. However, they were attached to each other, and that, I was told, was worth one or two hundred a year, which I did not believe. Martha was greatly agitated at the altar, and at one time I thought she would have fainted before the ceremony, as they call it, had finished. As it was, she had a slight attack of hysteria in the vestry, but the pew-opener told me that was nothing unusual with brides, especially with those who had been widows.

"The wedding-breakfast was a quiet affair—nothing like the sacrificial feasts of the present day—and we were all merry enough until the happy pair were to leave for their own home, and then poor little Martha hung about her mother's neck and sobbed—much more than I thought was complimentary to her new husband—but then I was not a fair judge of the sex, having been worried all my life by a step-mother.

"When Loxley and his wife were fairly settled in their new home, I used frequently to pop in for a game at cribbage or a chat with my old friend, and a more loving couple I never saw in my life. Not being by any means rich, they had babies, of course, and in less than three years there were two most charming creatures—when they didn't cry or poke out their eyes with the teaspoons, or perform any other of those antics which are the delight of parents, but can only be designated as inflictions to unattached spectators.

"I have thought it only fair to mention these little matters; you will see wherefore by-and-by.

"Loxley had invited me to take my Christmas dinner with him, and a pleasant day we had! He was partial to keeping Christmas with all the honors, and his little dining-room—it was his drawing-room also—was sprigged about with holly, even to the picture-frames. He had only two oil-paintings—portraits of his father and mother, both long deceased, but the likenesses, he said, were so good that he could always fancy his parents were present.

"Well, as I have mentioned, we passed a happy day and night; Loxley had arranged to go with me for a couple of days into the country, on a visit to a good old uncle of mine, as an atonement for keeping me away from the family dinner.

"The visit was paid, but I was rather annoyed at the effort which Loxley evidently made to appear entertained, and I thought he was homesick, or vexed that I had not invited his wife to join us, as there were lady visitors at my uncle's. Whatever was the cause of his frequent abstractions, I could only regret it, as I had given him such a good character for cheerfulness and pleasant companionship, that one of my cousins twitted me, with rural delicacy, for having brought a thorough wet blanket from London.

"During our journey back to town, Loxley was silent and thoughtful, and I longed to ask him if anything troubled him. But we had passed such a jovial Christmas-day together, that I could not suppose he had any other anxiety than what the restoration to the arms of his Martha would remove. We parted, however, without any explanation being asked or volunteered.

"On the second day after our return, I was astounded at receiving a message from Loxley to come to him at the Mansion House. The officer who brought the note told me that Loxley was in custody, charged, he believed by his employer, with no less an offence than embezzlement.

"Such an accusation seemed at first, to me who had known Loxley so long, so intimately, preposterous—impossible. As I walked to the Mansion House a cold sweat seized me, and, for a moment, I thought I should have fallen, as the strange conduct of my friend during the past two days came to my recollection. Had he found his means too small for his home requirements? Had he been tempted, and yielded as good men had done before him? No, no!—a thousand times, no!—if I knew James Loxley rightly.

"He was standing at the prisoner's bar when I reached the Mansion House, and I was not permitted to speak to him. He saw me, however, and knew his friend was with him.

"The junior principal, who had recently joined the firm of X. and Co.—by the by, he had, for some reason, never taken kindly to Loxley—was giving his evidence. He said: 'That John Rogers, a customer of the house, had caused a great deal of trouble with his overdue account, and that it was thought he would prove a defaulter. Mr. X. (the prosecutor) had heard accidentally that Rogers had received a large sum of money, and as Mr. Loxley was away from business, Mr. X. had called upon the debtor to demand payment of his debt. Mr. X. was received with much insolence by Rogers, and his conduct was accounted for subsequently by the production of Lxoley's receipt for the money, dated the 24th of December. The man had paid £40, by a check to Loxley, and no such amount was credited in the books of X. and Co. Rogers produced his banker's book, and the check, with Loxley's signature on the back. It was found, also, that a person, answering by description to Loxley, had received two notes of £20 each, one of which had been paid at the Bank of England, in gold, early on the morning after Christmas Day.'

"This evidence was confirmed by John Rogers, who had given the check, by the banker's cashier, who had paid it, and by the Bank of England clerk, who had given gold for the note.

"Loxley was asked—having received the usual caution—if he wished to say anything.

"He answered:

"'Yes; and he thought he had been hardly used by his employers, that an explanation of the matter had not been required from him by them before he had been taken into custody as a thief. He had also heard of Rogers' accession to money; and having the interests of his employers in view, went at once to the man, and with great difficulty succeeded in obtaining payment of the debt. He received the check, but fearing that Rogers might stop the payment of it at his banker's, he, Loxley, cashed it immediately, placing the notes he received, as he believed, in his pocket-book. As it was Christmas Eve, he did not return to X. and Co.'s, the house being closed, but walked home with a friend he had met in the banking-house when he received the money for Rogers' check. On the morning of the 26th he had intended calling at X. and Co.'s on his way to his appointment with me; but finding he was late, he attached no consequence to the omission, having a holiday. When he was at his journey's end, and in his bedroom, he was looking in his pocket-book for some matter or the other, and for the first time missed the bank notes he had received for the check. He was completely perplexed, being certain that he had placed the notes in the case, and that he had never lost possession of them. He had employed the morning of his return to town in searching—vainly, he knew—all conceivable places at home for the missing notes, and of course without success. Before he could go to X. and Co.'s offices he was taken into custody.

"'One of the notes was cashed at the Bank of England early on the morning of the 26th, was it not?' asked the Lord Mayor.

"The bank clerk who cashed the note said, 'Yes, it appeared so, but he could not remember exactly whether it was presented by a man or a woman. He thought it was not paid to the prisoner.'

"'But it was paid, and in gold,' said the Lord Mayor. 'The embezzlement of employers' money is one of the gravest offences against the law, and must be severely punished and put a stop to. The statement of the prisoner is very plausible—very feasible, perhaps I should say—but I cannot feel it my duty to decide upon its truth or falsehood. He must be committed for trial.'

"Loxley bowed his head and remained immovable, until a shriek in the passage of the court reached him, and he started as from a dream. He instantly looked to where I had been standing, and I understood his meaning. He was right. He had recognized the voice of his wife, who, having heard where they had taken her husband, had followed after. I found her—as I had seen her on her wedding-day—hysterical, but the attack was very violent; it was with great difficulty I conveyed her to her mother's, and thence to her own home.

"I said all I could to comfort her. I told her my own conviction of Loxley's innocence, my full belief in the explanation which he had given, and the certainty of his speedy liberation. But I spoke to a stricken woman, to a distracted wife, a half-mad mother. She sat for some time with her children in her lap, rocking to and fro, and sobbing as though her heart would burst. She cried to me to succor her husband, to bring him home; if not for her sake, for her innocent children. She would not let her mother speak, but continued to appeal to me, until—yes, I own it—until I fairly broke down and could not answer her. And all this while the green holly garnishing the room, and the faces of the father and mother looking on placidly from the walls.

The recollection of the painful scene he had been describing made Carraway silent for a time, and I remarked that he had the satisfaction of knowing he had done his duty to his friend, whether he proved guilty or innocent.

"Yes," continued Carraway, "I had that satisfaction, though I did not desire to blow my own trumpet in what I have said. Well, when the elder X., who had been away from town, heard of the matter, he was inclined to believe Loxley's statement, and blamed his son for his precipitancy. The matter, however, was beyond his control now, and the law had to vindicate its supremacy.

"The trial came on, and the gentleman whose professional business it was to prove Loxley guilty necessarily did all that was possible to show the weakness of the defence. He asked why Loxley had not instantly returned to town when he had discovered the loss of the notes? Why had he not written to his employers? Why had he not mentioned his loss to me—the friend whom he had called to speak to his character? No satisfactory answer could be given for such omissions. What had become of the other note? If a dishonest person had found the notes—supposing them to have been lost—would they not have changed both of them for gold? The most favorable construction which could be placed upon the case was the supposition that the prisoner had need of twenty pounds, and had taken his employers' money, intending, very likely, to replace it. That was no uncommon case. The pressure of what seemed to be only a temporary difficulty, had often led well-meaning men into such unpardonable breaches of trust. And now, having placed the case as fairly as he could before the jury, his duty was done, and it rested with the twelve intelligent men in the box to pronounce their verdict.

"'Embezzlement,' the Judge said, very properly, 'was a serious crime, and must be repressed by the punishment of offenders. The jury had heard the prosecutors' statement—proved by highly-respectable witnesses; and the prisoner's defence—unsupported by any corroborative evidence. The jury had to judge between them.'

"Without leaving their box the jury, after a brief consultation, pronounced a verdict of 'Guilty,' and my friend, my dear friend, James Loxley—was sentenced to transportation.

"This terrible sentence was almost fatal to Mrs. Loxley. Her delicate constitution would have given way under her excess of grief had not—well, had not I set before her the duty she owed to her children, who had a right to a share in her affection. Poor thing! she struggled bravely to overcome her great sorrow, but I doubt much if she would have succeeded but for what I am now about to relate to you. Stay—I must mention one or two matters before I tell you that portion of my story.

"The Loxleys occupied only part of the house in which they lived. They had their own furniture, but the landlady of the house provided servants, excepting a little girl who acted as nurse.

"The general servant who waited upon the Loxleys, was one of those patient drudges often found in lodging-houses. Her name was Susan, but Loxley had given her the sobriquet of 'Dormouse,' as she was a drowsy, stupid—perhaps sullen is the better word—girl, who moved about more like a piece of machinery than a living being. She never showed any feeling, either of displeasure or gratification, excepting in her strong attachment to Loxley's children. That arose, perhaps, from her womanly instinct. But when Mrs. Loxley's great trouble came, when the girl had come to understand what had befallen overtaken them and their children, Susan's whole nature appeared to undergo a change. She seemed to watch every want, every movement of Mrs. Loxley. More than once she was found sitting on the stairs near Mrs. Loxley's door, when that poor lady was in her paroxysms of grief, as though desirous to lend what aid she could in subduing them. I was so struck by the devotion and sympathy of this poor, stupid creature, that I could not help noticing her, and on one occasion offered her money. She refused to take it.

"'No, thank'ee, sir,' she said; 'that's not what I want; but I should like to be of use to poor missus, if I could, sir.'

"I told her she had been of great use, great comfort to Mrs. Loxley, who had seen, as I had, how much she felt for her misfortunes.

"'Yes, sir, that's true enough. And what will they do to Mr. Loxley, sir?' she asked.

"'He will have to suffer a great deal, Susan—great misery; but neither you nor I can help him.'

"The girl burst into tears, and cried so bitterly, that Mrs. Loxley overheard her, and I have no doubt questioned her when I was gone.

"Mrs. Loxley's mother was staying with her, the elder Mr. X. having insisted upon making a temporary provision for the unhappy wife of the man he still believed innocent—I say, Mrs. Loxley's mother was staying with her daughter. She had gone to bed in an adjoining room, as Mrs. Loxley frequently begged to be allowed to sit alone, as she found it difficult to sleep. I have reason to believe that after her mother had gone to rest, Mrs. Loxley had an interview with Susan; but for reasons which will appear, I never questioned her on that point. It was past midnight, according to Mrs. Loxley's statement, when, sitting with her head resting on her hands, she saw the door of her room open, and her husband enter; saw him as plainly and like himself as she had ever seen him. She rose up; but the figure motioned her to stay where she was. She complied; now conscious that it was not her husband in the flesh upon which she looked. The figure sat down in his accustomed place, and then appeared to gaze steadfastly on the portrait of his father, still ornamented with the faded holly twigs which had been placed there at Christmas time. This continued for some minutes. The figure then rose up, and looking toward Mrs. Loxley with a most loving expression on his face, walked from the room, opening and closing the door after it.

"Mrs. Loxley tried to follow, but could not. She was not asleep; she had not been even dozing; she was sure of that; but had seen with her waking senses, the apparition of her husband then lying in Newgate prison.

"What followed seemed equally inexplicable to me who had more than once witnessed her tendency to hysteria and fainting. She said she had felt no alarm at what she had seen. She was stupefied for a few moments, but not alarmed. She went to her mother; but finding her quietly sleeping, Mrs. Loxley lay down beside her without disturbing her. In the morning she narrated to her mother what she had witnessed during the past night, and subsequently repeated her story—word for word, her mother said—to me, in the presence of her landlady and the maid Susan.

"The effect upon the poor, dull-witted servant was very remarkable. She fixed her eyes on the portrait which had attracted the notice of the apparition, as though she were fascinated by it. She then asked Mrs. Loxley, with a voice and look of terror, 'Did you speak to the ghost, missus?' and when Mrs. Loxley replied 'No,' Susan inquired, 'And didn't the ghost speak to you?'

"Mrs. Loxley answered that she had told all that had occurred, adding nothing, keeping back nothing; and this assurance seemed to have a consolatory effect upon the girl, who then busied herself with her work. I had made inquiries at the prison, as Mrs. Loxley foreboded illness or death to her husband, and learned that my unfortunate friend was in health, and had become more resigned to the cruel future which awaited him. Mrs. Loxley appeared to be satisfied with this account of her husband.

"The night which succeeded, Mrs. Loxley proposed to pass in the same manner; but her mother insisted upon remaining with her, and that night no apparition came.

"Mrs. Loxley was disappointed, and attributed the absence of the spirit to the presence of her mother, and it was now her turn to insist. Mrs. Lovett went to her room, having promised to go to bed, and not seek to watch or return to her daughter. It was impossible, however, for the old lady to sleep, and she listened to every sound in the street, and to those unaccountable sounds which we have all heard in our lonely rooms.

"It was again past midnight, and Mrs. Loxley had, she admitted, worked herself into a high state of expectancy, when, without the opening of the door, the figure of her husband stood in the room. Again it regarded her most tenderly for a few seconds, and then fixed its gaze on the portrait of Loxley's father. It had not seated itself, as on the former visitation, but stood, with its hands folded, as though in supplication. It then turned its face to Mrs. Loxley, and opened its arms, as if inviting her to its embrace. Without a moment's hesitation she rose, and almost rushed to the bosom of the shadow. But the impalpable figure offering no resistance, she dashed herself against the paneling of the room, and the withered holly sprigs in the frame of the picture above her fell rustling to the ground. The shade was gone! Mrs. Lovett, hearing the noise against the panel and the scratching of the falling holly, immediately went to her daughter. Mrs. Loxley had not borne the second visitation so bravely as she had done the former one, and it was necessary to call for assistance, as a violent attack of hysteria succeeded the vision.

"The 'Dormouse,' usually most difficult to arouse, was the first to hear the calling of Mrs. Lovett, and to go to her assistance.

"'Has she seen it again?' asked Susan, almost directly she had entered.

"'Yes.'

"'And did he speak to her this time, missus?' asked Susan. Mrs. Lovett could not satisfy the girl's curiosity, but when Mrs. Loxley revived sufficiently to tell what she had seen, Susan repeated her inquiries, and appeared to be relieved when she heard that the ghost had been silent.

"I was sent for early in the morning, and having dispatched what pressing business matters I had, I went to Mrs. Loxley. She was, as before, perfectly circumstantial in her account of what she had seen, not varying in the least from her first statement; and she and her mother believed that she had seen with her corporeal eyes the spirit of her living husband. I could not bring myself quite to this conclusion. I therefore suggested that it was possibly the association of the portrait with her husband, acting upon her overtaxed brain, that had conjured up these shadows. Mrs. Loxley admitted the possibility of such a solution, and readily acceded to my proposal to take down the portrait which had attracted, as it seemed, the attention of the figure, and then to abide the result of another night, if Mrs. Loxley felt equal to courting the return of the vision.

"I rang the bell for the maid, and requested her to bring the steps.

"'What for?' she asked quickly.

"'To take down one of the pictures,' I replied.

"'There ain't no steps,' she said, firmly.

"I could have sworn I had seen a pair in the passage as I entered, but I might have been mistaken, and did not press the request. The picture was easily removed by my standing on a chair.

"As I turned to place the picture on the floor I was perfectly thunderstruck to see the change which had come over Susan. She stood transfixed as it were, her mouth and eyes distended to the full, her hands stretched out, as though she were looking upon the ghost which had disturbed us all.

"'What is the matter with the girl?' I exclaimed, and all eyes were directed to her.

"Susan fell upon her knees and hid her face almost on the ground, and screamed out, 'I'm guilty, missus! I'm found out! I knowed why the ghost come! I'm guilty!'

"We were all astounded! After a few moments, as I stood on the chair with the face of the portrait toward me, Mrs. Loxley uttered a shrill cry and rushed to the picture. From the inside of the frame to which the canvas was attached, she took out a note for £20, the note which had formed part of the forty which Loxley had received and had lost so mysteriously!

"There was no doubt who had been the thief. Susan had already confessed herself guilty, and I did not hesitate to obtain what other confession I could from her. It seemed that Loxley had been mistaken in supposing he had placed the notes in his pocket-book. Owing to his surprise at meeting the friend he had spoken to at the banker's, he had placed the notes in his trousers-pocket, and the force of habit had induced him to think he had otherwise disposed of them. These notes, so carelessly placed, he had drawn forth with his hand whilst ascending his own stairs, and Susan had found them. The half-witted creature showed her prize to an old man employed to clean the shoes and knives, and he counseled the changing of one of the notes, with what success we know. Susan received none of the money, as the older scoundrel declared himself a partner in the waif, and told Susan she might keep the other note. But what Susan saw and heard subsequently had so terrified her and filled her with remorse, that she dared not dispose of her ill-gotten money, but, strangely enough, concealed it behind the portrait of Loxley's father.

"My friend, by the exertions of X. sen., was soon liberated, and by the honorable conduct of the same gentleman, who did all he could to repair the wrong unwittingly done to Loxley, an excellent appointment was found in Australia. There James and Martha and their progeny are now, and thriving, I am glad to say.

"I'll trouble you for the claret," added Carraway. "'And now do you believe in ghosts?'"

"I must make the answer as I did before," I replied. "Yes—no. I think the apparition was provoked by the cause you at first suggested—namely, the association of Loxley with his father's portrait and Mr. Loxley's overtaxed brain. You have heard, no doubt, of the well-known case of M. Nicolia, the Berlin banker, who, according to his own account, having experienced several unpleasant circumstances, saw phantasms of the living and the dead by dozens, and was yet convinced they were not ghosts. Mrs. Loxley might also have been dreaming, without being aware of it as others have done; and it is rather against the ghost—if he appeared only to discover the lost note—that he came not when Mrs. Lovett was present."

"But the note was found behind the portrait at which the ghost looked so earnestly. How can you account for that?" asked Carraway.

"Well, I am so much a doubter of spiritual manifestation that I can satisfy myself, though not you, perhaps, on that particular. Suppose this stupid Dormouse had taken it into her silly head that Mr. Loxley's ghost had come for Mr. Loxley's money, and under that impression had placed the note behind the picture after she had heard Mrs. Loxley's account of the first visitation, in order to get rid of the money which the ghost wanted?"

"I don't believe that," said Carraway. "I believe it was a real, actual ghost."

"I don't," I replied; "and so we end as we began. I'll thank you for the cigars."

MARK LEMON.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

FOREIGN PERSONAL.

Many years ago certain articles in a certain morning paper were generally accepted as having either been written by Lord PALMERSTON, or been composed under PALMERSTON's inspiration. It is now said that they possessed this two-fold character, in this wise: A correspondent states that a journalist, now deceased, who at one time had the charge of the foreign politics of a leading morning journal, told him that during that period a considerable amount of the political articles which passed from his hands to those of the printer were written by Lord PALMERSTON, and yet that his lordship, who then held an important office, might (had he chosen) have said that he was not the writer of leading articles for the ——. The ordinary way in which the thing was done was this: the journalist received a long letter from Lord PALMERSTON, commencing *ex. gr.*, something like this: "My dear ——, The course which the Austrian Ministry has adopted in regard to the Hungarian nobles and their political rights is one which, however it may accord with the policy of the House of Hapsburg, it may not be possible for her Majesty's Government to overlook," &c., &c., and ending, "Yours very truly, PALMERSTON." The journalist simply cut away the heading and ending, and the remainder was a leading article, which next morning appeared in the columns of the ——, and very possibly spoiled the appetite for breakfast of the Austrian Ambassador.

Most of the bad characters of eistory, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have been rehabilitated, and now we have a new view of the light in which Capt. COOK appeared to the people of the Sandwich Islands. The Bishop of Oxford says that there is a tradition in those islands strangely resembling the Greek myth about Hercules. A demigod named Lolo went about redressing wrongs and grievances, and being a man of superhuman strength and grandeur, he received divine honors. There is a story of his killing his wife, a sort of reversal of the part played by Dejanira, and after this he left the island, promising to return when he was cleansed of his guilt. The appearance of Capt. COOK's ship seemed the realization of this promise, and when COOK landed a goat, a pig and a sheep, the whole population believed that he was a god. But the Bishop of Oxford does not think that COOK encouraged the islanders to pay him divine honors, as has been the generally received impression. Perhaps it was the discovery of COOK's own disbelief in the divine legation which led to his being killed; as some savage worshipped a watch for the first day he had it, and stamped it to pieces the second day because it had run down and the divinity had departed from it.

Mademoiselle ADELINA PATTI, says the Florence correspondent of the London *Daily News*, is now in Italy for the first time. She appeared on the 11th at the Pagliano Theatre at Florence, with unequivocal success. Considerable doubts were entertained even by her friends of her ability to sustain the reputation which she has gained in England and France before so critical an audience as the opera-going world in Italy. The theatre, which is one of the largest, if not the largest, in Italy, has been recently redecorated, and the space for the audience increased. It was reopened on the occasion of Mdlle. PATTI's *debut* with the old favorite opera of "La Sonnambula," in which the character of *Amina* was charmingly sustained by the young prima donna, who fairly took a crammed house by storm, and the critics who went, anticipating a failure remained to give a justly merited applause. Mdlle. PATTI is engaged to sing for ten nights, and after the expiration of her engagement will, it is understood, visit some of the other cities in Italy.

A Paris letter in the Augsburg *Gazette* narrates the following anecdote: While with the Emperor on an excursion in the mountains, near Biarritz, the Empress perceived a man crippled from paralysis, sitting in the sun before his cottage. While NAPOLEON III. was questioning the sufferer as to his infirmity, and promising assistance, the Empress observed a child four years old who appeared to be suffering also. This was the only child of the poor man, and she was suffering from dysentery. The Empress, with emotion, asked the man if he would trust his daughter to her for some time. This consent having been obtained, Her Majesty called a young country woman, and gave the child to her to carry to the Imperial residence. When the peasant woman arrived with her burden she paused on the threshold of the villa, not daring to enter, as she was barefooted. The Empress, however, said, "Come in—do not be afraid;" and the young woman then entered, and laid her charge on a velvet sofa. The child was carefully attended to until she recovered, and both she and the father were munificently assisted."

The curiosity of the literary and Protestant world of Paris is raised by the announcement that M. GUILLAUME GUIZOT, son of LOUIS PHILIPPE's last Minister, has accepted the chair at the College de France, vacant in consequence of the resignation of M. DE SOMENIE, the successor of the savant AMPERE. The young professor is five-and-thirty, and gifted with considerable powers of eloquence, which he hoped to utilize last Winter, by giving a series of lectures with M. ALBERTE DE BROGLIE, Mme. DE STAEL's talented grandson; M. COCHIN, one of the Academy; and M. DE LAVERGNE. This hope was, however, frustrated by an Imperial decree, which suddenly forbade public conferences, even on scientific or literary topics. The subject of M. GUILLAUME GUIZOT's opening *cours* is to be "Montaigne." M. GUIZOT's *père* is to come up from his literary retreat of Val Richer to be present at his son's debut.

A correspondent of the London *Globe* writes from Florence: "MARIO (Marquis of Candia) and GRISI, with their three daughters, are now staying at their Villa Salviata, near Fiesole. For beauty of situation, dimensions of the saloons, elegance of furniture, and variety of art treasures, I have seen no villa in this neighborhood preferable. Madame GRISI very good-naturedly contributes to the musical entertainments of private friends, and since Mario's return from his late tour in England, he is daily engaged in directing the works in progress on the estate. Whether GRISI returns to the stage next year, as reported in London papers, remains yet a secret. The general wish of all her friends and admirers is that she limit her vocal exercises to the concert-room. MARIO returns to the Royal Italian Opera, and will not desert COSTA."

The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes: "When the Empress EUGENIE returned from St. CLOUD from her visit to the cholera hospitals—where, by the way, she was present at the death of several patients—and the theory here is that cholera is only contagious at the moment of death—her ladies in waiting came to her and said: 'You Majesty has wronged us. You went off on a service of danger, and would not let us attend you, or even let us know that your Majesty was going. We hope your Majesty considers us as worth something better than attending balls and ceremonies. If we participate in your pleasures, we wish also to share your dangers.' To this Her Majesty made the following imperial reply: 'My dear ladies, it was my duty as Empress to run whatever risk there might be, but it was also my duty not to place you, mothers of families, and having other ties, in peril.'"

The *Evénement* informs us that Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD rises at 7, and whilst he is being shaved and dressed by his valet, M. BOUDEVILLE, professor of elocution, reads the morning papers to him. It is to be hoped he gives the correct intonation to the market reports, &c. At 8 o'clock the Baron proceeds to his office, where he works till 6, whence he goes to play his rubber of whist at the club. The family dine at 8, after which they meet in the salons of the Baroness JAMES, who receives THIERS and all the notabilities of the day; whence, however, the Baron sometimes escapes to criticise the actions of the pupils of his teacher, M. BOUDEVILLE, at the Théâtre de la Tour d'Auvergne.

The monument which has been erected to Mr. THACKERAY, in Westminster Abbey, was uncovered on the 21st ult. The memorial consists of a fine bust, by Baron MAROCHETTI, upon a base of red serpentine, mounted on a bronze support, which bears the inscription—a simple record of the name, and of the dates of birth and of death. The bust is slightly toned. It is fixed against a wall-column in the south transept, behind the statue of ADDISON. The Misses THACKERAY were present, and the Dean of Westminster, the sculptor, and Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS, secretary to the fund, also attended.

A professor of Nuremberg, Herr HOFFMANN, started some months since, with his wife, for a tour in Spain. No news was received of them, and when the gymnasium reopened for the Autumn term the professor was still absent. His friends becoming alarmed, sent an agent to make inquiries in Spain. It has just been ascertained that both HOFFMANN and his wife died of cholera within a few hours of each other at Albacete. There seems, however, to have been some dispute as to fees between the professor and the doctor who was in attendance, and it is suspected that poison was administered.

The departure of the brothers DAVENPORT from Paris coincided with that of their rival, Mr. HOME, the celebrated American medium, who, however, showed more talent than the brothers, inasmuch as he never risked a public audience but always performed at small parties. Mr. HOME has gone to St. Petersburg to be present at the christening of his child, whose godfather the Emperor of Russia has consented to be. Mrs. HOME was a member of the Russian aristocracy, and died a year after her marriage.

The functions of the President of the Royal Academy of Arts are at present performed by deputy. Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, recovering but very slowly from his severe illness, will move, as soon as he is sufficiently strong, from Milan to Florence, where he will pass the Winter. Meanwhile, for the discharge of the duties appertaining to his office, he has appointed Mr. BOXALL, R. A., the eminent portrait-painter, to act as his deputy.

A singular incident is mentioned in connection with the death of M. DUPIN, late Procureur-General of the French Court of Cassation. He died perfectly conscious of his state, but under a strange hallucination. He spoke of himself in the third person: "M. DUPIN is very ill; M. DUPIN is about to die;" and a few moments before he breathed his last he asked for water, which was brought to him. When he had emptied the glass he exclaimed, "I never saw a dead man so thirsty."

In the French *Hue and Cry* the Minister of the Interior directs that search be made for an escaped convict, who must be an artistic curiosity, seeing that [illegible] is tattooed on his right arm, the inscription surmounted by a heart [illegible] by two doves, a [illegible] underneath this amorous device. On the left arm is the portrait of a woman, the letters [illegible] and the name [illegible] while the right [illegible] biped bears a branch of forget-me-nots.

The French Academy of Moral and Political Science has decided that the subject of the essays for which M. VICTOR COUSIN founded a prize, was to be "Socrates considered as a Metaphysician." M. COUSIN stipulated that the subject should touch on ancient philosophy. The value of the prize amounts to 30,000 francs. The essays must be sent in to the Secretary's office of the Institute before the 31st of October, 1867.

The venerable elm-tree, under the shade of whose wide-spreading branches FLORIAN composed some of his most charming fables, still flourishes at Sceaux, on the property of the Marquis DE NICOLAY, and has been lately surrounded by an iron railing and stone benches, a suitable inscription on stone having been firmly attached to the tree itself.

The *Invalide Russe* informs us that the Emperor ALEXANDER has conferred two Russian decorations on members of the French Academy of Sciences. The distinguished political economist, M. MICHEL CHEVALEIR has received the cross of St. Stanislas, (first class,) and M. BOUSSINGAULT the order of St. Anne with the Imperial crown.

Gen. CHAZAL, the Belgian Minister of War, has been very severely bitten in the arm by a monkey which he had received as a present, and which was supposed to be perfectly tame. The wound was severe enough to necessitate a painful surgical operation, and tetanus was at one moment apprehended.

A speaker at one of the recent Colston dinners, at Bristol, alluding to his constant attendance at a particular charity, boasted that he had, through a long series of years, never been absent but once or twice, when he "was stopped by death or some little thing of the sort."

Madame RISTORI is about to visit America, under engagements to give one hundred and fifty representations, for a very large honorarium. She will play at Rome, during the Carnival, in a new drama, by Signor MURATORI.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, in conjunction with M. DE JALLAIS, is working at a grand military drama called "Napoleon," which is to be performed at the Théatre du Prince Imperial.

A first part of NAPOLEON's second volume of the *Histoire de Jules César* is in type, and copies are in the hands of translators. The opening chapters relate to the Gallic campaign of A. U. C. 696.

The Gladstone memorial at Oxford will probably take the form either of an open scholarship, a portrait in the Bodleian library, or a statue in Oxford.

GORDON, the rebel leader in Jamaica, recently executed, had his life insured in London offices for £10,000.

Foreign Items.

On the 5th of October, died at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 85 years old, in the Holy Ghost Hospital, LOUISE DOROTHEA SHULZ, of Demmin, in Pomerania. The late Prof. ACKERMANN, friend of THEODORE KORNER, and JAGER IN LUTZOW's "Frieschaar," made the following communication on the life of this remarkable woman: "LOUISE SCHULZ fled from her home during the wedding procession to a distant church, which wedding was to bind her, by the will of her parents, to a Mecklenburgh gentleman, Von Hahn, whom she hated and who was deformed. In her bridal dress she threw herself into a boat, was rowed down the Peene, and joined Schill's corps, in which she served till the taking of Stralsund, where she was made prisoner by a French soldier, who, we expect, was not deformed, for she married her captor subsequently. Her husband fell in Spain; her only son served in the Prussian army, but died before her. She lived at Frankfort on a small Prussian pension."—*Prussian paper.*

A new cure for cholera has appeared in England. Certainly no quarter has been given to that pestilence. One man charms it away. Prof. MEZZOCALDO orders lukewarm baths; Dr. POLAR pops on ice; and le Docteur CHAUDVIN exhibits hot rum punch; but now comes a new doctor, who literally proceeds to extremities—serving his patients as the old woman that lived in a shoe served her children after the breadless broth, and before their going to bed. Dr. X—— orders several "dozen" to be administered, either with a rod or a bunch of nettles, and then pops the recipient into a bath of boiling mustard and water! Once in the early days of "cold water cure," they were discussing at Holland House that treatment for gout. "Of course you will drive away the gout," said an old-fashioned doctor, "no gentlemanly disease would ever stand such treatment."

The project of a tunnel through the Alps, between Switzerland and Italy, appears likely to be soon realized. Well-informed persons affirm that in a few months the piercing of the St. Gothard will have commenced. The experience gained at Mont-Cenis will be turned to account, and there is a hope that the two tunnels may be opened for circulation within a short period of each other. The quarterly report of the state of the works carried on for piercing Mont-Cenis, just published, shows a progress of 5,156 metres, or about half the whole length of the tunnel. Notwithstanding the accidents which have recently occurred, the works have not been for an instant suspended, and the report declares that there is reason to believe that nothing will occur to derange the calculations made, and that this great enterprise will be terminated in the year 1868.

One of the most remarkable documents ever published by the late M. DUPIN, Procureur-General of the French Court of Cassation, was his revision of the trial of our Saviour, which he did from a mere legal point of view, and proved by reference to the Roman as well as the Jewish law that the sentence passed on our Lord was perfectly illegal. In this pamphlet M. DUPIN does not allude to the religious phase of the question; he merely criticises the proceedings of the Jewish Sanhedrim. Since M. DUPIN's decease, no fewer than eleven wills have been discovered, disposing of his property in almost as many diverse manners.

Every yachtman (says the Dublin *Express*) will share in the pride with which a correspondent relates a brilliant, and, we believe, unexampled exploit which has just been performed by a small yacht of only twenty-five tons, which is not a stranger to the waters of Dublin Bay. The gallant little craft set out from Liverpool for the antipodes, and arrived safely in Sydney after a splendid run, performing the entire distance, 16,000 miles, in 130 days. Such an achievement affords grounds for reasonable exultation, not more as a proof of the nautical skill of our amateurs than of their adventurous spirit, which quite casts into the shade the most daring feats of the Alpine climbers.

To falsify the return at an election appears to be a smaller offence in France than to say that the Emperor is not quite a Cæsar. For the latter offence M. ROGIER was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a heavy fine; for the former the adjoint of the Mayor of Tours, M. RICHARD, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs. The sentence, light though it is, will, it is to be hoped, prevent the repetition of an offence which in the early days of the empire was exceedingly common, but which was generally condoned on the ground of the "zeal" of the offender.

A Paris correspondent gives the last *bon mot* of the youthful daughter of one of their most gifted actresses, AUGUSTINE BROHAN. The young artist, chatting to a friend on the pernicious results of smoking, remarked, "People must be mad, for it exhausts life; great smokers die sooner than other men." "Bah! bah!" replied EMILIE A——, "look at my father, who has smoked from his childhood to this hour, and he is seventy." "Ah!" said AUGUSTINE, "but if he had not smoked, by this time he might have been eighty."

The new hall built for the Italian Deputies, at Florence, is said to be a failure. It was supposed that it would hold 1,500 visitors, but it can really accommodate only about 700; and the acoustic arrangements are so bad that even the Ministers, to say nothing of the reporters, will find it difficult to hear what the members say.

Remains of a fine Roman villa have been discovered on a farm near Tracey Park, Bath. The relics comprise tiles, flues, a column and fragments of walls. The Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club is excavating the ruins.

There are to be no masked balls at the opera in Paris this winter, it being feared that the *tîtes* and *débardeurs* would spoil the new decorations. A series of masked balls will be given at the Théâtre du Châtelet instead.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL was recently elected rector of the University of St. Andrew's by 98 votes to 48 given for Lord KINNAIRD. Almost immediately after the election a letter was received from Mr. MILL declining to accept the office.

The last chapel which has been restored of the ancient Cathedral of Notre Dame is dedicated to "Christ, the Saviour of the Souls in Purgatory." The whole of the interior is of gold.

A polyglot newspaper, in English, French, German and Italian, is to appear in Paris during the exhibition of 1867. It will be entitled *Moniteur Polyglotte des Exposants.*

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Paraguay Concentrating near Empedrado—The Allies, with a Combined Army of 50,000, Preparing to Attack Them—Yankee Ingenuity at Work for the Allies—Brazil Expecting 50,000 Families from the South—The Wool Harvest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Friday, Oct. 27, 1865.

I do not know that my last letter reached you, as the boilers of the French mail steamer, the *Carmel*, exploded at Montevideo and caused so much damage as to detain the steamer for a month. Some five or six were killed and several others wounded. The mails had to take their chance to be forwarded.

The allies are moving all their forces toward the Paraguayan coast, where also the invaders are concentrating. The fortification on the river bank at Cuevas has been removed. There, for a line of four miles sweeping a narrow channel, they had planted more than 100 heavy pieces and many of them rifled. The allies have now their troops released from all garrison duty and from all guarding of passes, and are at liberty to concentrate, and accordingly they are doing this, carrying together some 50,000 troops. After some months of preparation all the campaigns have proved successful for the allies, and the army and navy are in better trim than at first. Many people look on Paraguay as doomed to revolution as well as defeat. A poor man I met yesterday in the street told me he was securing his money to enter on some new business up the river "as soon as Paraguay becomes free." A project for settling a Bolivian territory 150 miles square is on foot, to be realized as soon as Paraguay is crushed.

The Paraguayans are now retreating toward their own borders and are concentrating near Empredrado, a small town on the Parana River, below the City of Corrientes. They are taking with them fabulous numbers of cattle; one division recently drove before it 14,000 head of cattle, and another had gathered 15,000 ready to pass over into Paraguay. This after their organized system of robbing cattle had continued for five months.

President LOPEZ is at Humayta, the famous fortress at the mouth of the Paraguay River. One of his chief commanders is under arrest and in a subterranean prison for allowing of proposals to himself to sell his command to the enemy. Letters were intercepted by his subordinates and they arrested him.

The efficiency of the Paraguayan army is greatly owing to the training of European officers. For years LOPEZ has had the best of talent employed in the arsenal, barracks, foundries and on the field. The fighting qualities of the Paraguayan soldier and his endurance of fatigue have astonished the world since this war began.

PETER C. BLISS, of Coryden, Penn., is in Paraguay, writing the history of the war, as it progresses. THOMAS BELL, of Washington, D. C., is there in the more warlike employment of making torpedoes. He gave a rehearsal recently before the President, and the explosions were quite satisfactory. Another American citizen here is making rams or long projections to be placed in front of the ships of the allies. So that American ingenuity is employed for each side.

As indicative of the condition of the two countries, as soon as the war began the Paraguayan Railroad Works were suspended, and the running of cars on the completed line almost ceased. While during these six months of the war there have been more miles of Argentine Railroad made than in any other six months in all time. The making of railroads here is not a mania, but four great routes, in as many different directions, are being extended with great rapidity.

There is some anticipation of emigration to this country on the close of the war in the United States. Some are already here. We have many soldiers of the Republic, some Captains, a Major and a Colonel, together with some soldiers and officers of the late Confederacy. This government and the native people of this country do not conceal the fact that their sympathies have been entirely with the United States in the great struggle. On the contrary, Brazil has rather given aid and comfort to the rebellion. These facts are directing the attention of Southern emigrants to Brazil, rather than to this country. Great things are promised by some who had come in advance, and Brazil is looking for 50,000 families from the South. "But will they come?"

We are in the height of the wool harvest, and the new clip is beginning to come in rapidly. It is cleaner and finer than last year, but does not command a better price. A good quality commands from $80 to $85 per arrobe, of 25 pounds, with the currency at 26½ to the gold dollar. The clip will exceed in quantity that of last year. Last year there were exported 129,032 bales, of which 63,000 went to Antwerp, 22,000 to United States, 20,000 to Havre, and 12,000 to England. The product of wool from this country has doubled in the last five years.

The ladies, taken as prisoners of war from Corrientes four or five months ago, are still prisoners at Humayta. They were of the best families of the country.

The proportion of troops furnished by the province of Rioga had rebelled on its way to the camp of the allies, and set up a little war on its own hook. It is devastating Rioga and Cordoba. In time of peace this would be a matter of trouble, but with the union of feeling and effort brought about by this absorbing foreign war, no great trouble is feared from it.

A Roman Catholic priest (Irish) is publishing a book, serially, here, against the peculiarities of his own Church. It has reached the third number, of 48 pages each, and attacks the temporal power, celibacy, confession, withholding the Scriptures, etc. It is in English. The Irish here are generally more bigoted than the Romans themselves.

The cholera in Europe, in parts that often communicate with the River Plata, has suggested the caution needful for prevention. There is danger here, as in all the Western Continent, that this scourge shall visit us. I fear that this dirty city will suffer greatly.

PHILANDER.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Southern Poetry—Persecutions of the Negro—Literature of the Chivalry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1865.

In my *boring* for "something new under the sun" recently, I ran into a mine of Southern music, discovered a new vein of literary diamonds, a broad pasture of tropical poesy. It is a bit of the genuine Georgia gingle, and that I may not be guilty of that gory crime "*de la critique*" (to speak Frenchy) of damning with faint praise, let me assure you that the Excelsior State of the land of chivalry deigns not to compete with ice-bound New-England in the *measure* of poetic glory. While the brave, impulsive Southrons ride for filthy lucre the swiftest steed, they do not forget to take an occasional equestrian tour into ethereal worlds of love and beauty on a favorite Pegasus. From a magnificent mansion of song, capacious, brilliant, towering, I select one model brick, to wit.:

"Fair and lovely the sisters were,
With rosy cheeks, and raven hair,
And eyes as dark as the shades of night;
Yet never before were eyes so bright.
Since the heavenly three, with womanly pride
Urged that Paris for them should decide
In the case of the apple by discord thrown,
As to which of them should call it her own,
Their step is as light as a western fawn
That springs from his lair at break of dawn,
And rearing his head to sniff the air,
Moves gracefully off when danger's there.
There is beauty and grace in the sisters combined,
By heaven for some good purpose designed,
Yet more lovely still are their angelic hearts,
Which joy and gladness to their circle imparts."

Of course our amusing muse does not descend from the sublime to the ridiculous, does not leap from the bowers of beauty and lakes of love to gross particulars. He doesn't tell us whose sisters are so peculiar in their fixin' up; whether they wear curls or indulge in waterfalls; whether they ate the fruit Mr. Paris (of France, I suppose,) gave them; or whether the circle referred to is of a geometrical or metaphysical character.

To be just, we must be generous, and a casual critic should be just. Mr. BOKER has rhymed our own heroes; Mr. WHITTIER has not forgotten them. LYON's spirit was wafted to realms seraphic on wings of song; and the feet which carried SHERIDAN up the valley were of the hexameter, wreathed in poesy. But the Southern hero must not be lost to inspiring lay, and our poet—a fellow rebel—a cavalry raider—a major—captured, and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, sings:

"When JACKSON fell, our idol died,
And Freedom clasped her bleeding side;
While o'er the South's ensanguined plain
With muffled drum the death-march came.
A nation bowed its sorrowing head,
In adoration of the noble dead.
But silence my lyre—let banners wave.—
'Tis but the outer man that's in the grave,—
JACKSON'S *spirit* shall be felt again
'Mid the red carnage of the battle-plain,
Beaming like Aurorean light, whose form
Hangs o'er the deep and gilds the storm.
In *life* he gave the soldier *life*,
And nerved him to the battle-strife;
And like a warrior-spirit moved
Through ranks of foemen red with blood;
Dared the white-horsed rider's power
Until his last, his dying hour.
He fell; but though the life-tide swiftly run,
He lived to see the victory won;
Then as a bubble bursts upon the wave,
He died, and sank into a soldier's grave;
And well-earned laurels proudly now,
Rest upon the sleeping warrior's brow.
It seems that Heaven had sent the blow
That laid the God-like soldier low,
And let him die, unsubdued in pride,
Since he a warrior lived and warrior died;
Ere freedom, stricken to the earth should fall,
And defeat surround us with its gloomy pall."

The reader will remember that the Mr. JACKSON referred to as having fought, bled and died in freedom's defence, was not ANDREW, of patriot fame, but THOMAS J., whose horse-statue is soon to be erected in the late rebel capital. Another poet wrote that

"Freedom shrieked when KOSCIUSKO fell;"

but she, poor creature, couldn't "holler" when JACKSON imitated KOSCIUSKO. But I shall leave the subject of criticism to a discriminating public, trusting that its impartial judgment may render a verdict of "innocence" in our poet's case. Perhaps it was owing to the melancholy of prison-life that the Major part of his writings therein are replete with the sad song of a sighing soul.

Another subject, the everlasting Sambo, presents itself. Recently I gave a case of selling a free negro out of Maryland for theft, the penalty subjecting him to only seven years' servitude, while he was in bondage more than eleven years. I have another case somewhat similar, which, as a wail on the shores of time, may serve to show the track our ship of State has been sailing in during the black storm of the slaveholding past.

One GEORGE PATTERSON, colored, was in 1848, owned by one Mrs. SUSANNA GRIDLEY, a resident of Patapsco Neck, Baltimore County, Maryland. She sold GEORGE to one JOSHUA M. BOSLEY on condition of his emancipation in two and a half years from date of sale. BOSLEY was engaged in lime-burning, and made it the duty of GEORGE to attend to the kiln. Those conversant with the chemical effects of lime on any object saturated or impregnated with moisture, will readily see that no man who perspires freely can burn it. The negro race is a free-perspiring race; and GEORGE, under the influence of heat, perspired very copiously. The result was that the lime-dust literally began to eat him up or skin him alive. He complained to BOSLEY, and requested other employment; but no! the will of a slaveholder is first, imperious; second, cruelly exacting. Finally, after the slave's body had become raw from the alkaline effects, he determined, in desperation, to flee the misery and doom before him. But he was apprehended and sold out of the State, carried to Georgia, and there held in bondage until President LINCOLN's edict of liberty freed him. Though by every sacred legal obligation he was free in 1851, yet he was retained as a chattel till April, 1865—fourteen long years of slavery without the shadow of law.

A great deal has been said about negro mortality in the South. I recently observed this notice in a Macon paper:

"Mayor COLLINS informs us that at least thirty negroes have been buried at the expense of the city within the week ending yesterday evening, and that nine or ten of them were picked up dead in the streets and alleys of the city."

That there is great mortality among this unfortunate class of people, none can dispute. People too lenient to impute a motive, or look with suspicion on another, wonder why "providence" deals so harshly with the negroes. They do not search for the philosophy of this mortality, and charge it home to the wicked persecutors of this quiet, loyal race. It is with shame that I confess the fact that representatives of my own race exhibit to the niggers more brutality than I ever saw the worst-passioned men extend to individual specimens of the canine breed. It is this almost universal hatred, coupled with persecution, (GOD bless the noble exceptions!) that refuses them labor, drives them from plantations, starves and freezes them, and actually kills them with knife, drug, and bullet. I heard the great rough "nigger doctor," the negro-pauper M. D. assigned by the corporation, say that "the d——d black sons of —— were going to glory as fast as possible. And when the race is extinct, BLANK (meaning himself) ON THE NIGGER will be in every library."

On a pleasant afternoon I was taking a stroll along the Southwestern Railway, in company with a friend, when we were accosted by an elderly male darkey, with "Massa, is you's from de Nort?" We replied affirmatively, and he at once approached us, inquiring if he could collect wages from the person for whom he had all Summer worked, and gave us the following document for inspection, thinking it germain to the subject. I present it verbatim, as a literary curiosity, emanating as it does from a conspicuous member of a chivalric "first family:"

"auGus the 12, 1865.
"lete this boy Dav pass up to Mr. macleuds to day an back a monday 10 clock an let him go to oGalthorp (Oglethorp) all so. (Signed) Mrs. Matildy hammock."

He then explained that before the rebellion closed, his owner hired him to the aforesaid Mrs. "hammock" for a year at a stipulated sum. The year would not end till February next; and Mrs. "hammock" having paid already for the hire, refuses to pay again. It was on this to him inexplicable and mysterious question that he sought information. Poor deluded victims!

J. Q. T.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Eight-hour Movement—Fenianism—Libel Suit—Western Literature—Fires, Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1865.

The new movement to reduce the hours of daily labor to eight has made considerable headway in this city. "Eight Hour Leagues" have been organized in many of the wards, and they claim to count their membership by thousands. Several of the Trades' Unions have gone into it, so that now the movement has assumed rather formidable proportions. This evening there has been a grand torchlight demonstration, with bands of music, banners and mottoes in profusion. The procession was a long and imposing one, notwithstanding the snow storm of the early part of the day, which rendered street marching rather disagreeable.

The movement appears to be engineered by a Mr. TREVALICK, of Detroit, who acted as Grand Marshal on the occasion. He is a professional reformer, and makes a living out of agitation. As far as I could judge from outward appearances, a majority of those in the procession were of that class who would be least benefitted, morally or intellectually, by having more leisure on their hands. At any rate, I find that the more intelligent mechanics do not favor the innovation. It is a movement which has two sides to it, and although the ostensible reason given for the change is a good one—that working-men may have more leisure for intellectual improvement and general culture—yet the testimony of experience is against such a result being realized.

The Fenian organization has created a good deal of agitation during the past week, with their meetings and processions. The war between them and the Bishop of this diocese is pretty warm. The latter has forbid his priests from extending the right of Christian burial to any unfortunate Fenian who may "shuffle off this mortal coil;" and if they once get to purgatory, I expect there is no help for them. By the way, I notice that MICHAEL SCANLAN, the leader here, has been excommunicated by the Senate. A quarrel over the spoils, I imagine.

The libel suit brought by Judge VAN A. HIGGINS, in the Circuit Court, against the Chicago *Times*, came to a sudden conclusion on Friday, by the plaintiff taking a non-suit, and commencing *de novo* in another court. The ruling of Judge WILLIAMS excludes the material testimony of the plaintiff in the cause. This ruling is pronounced wrong by the best lawyers, and the course of Judge WILLIAMS looks very much as though there was some private reason for it.

It is a pleasing indication that there is growing up in the West a literary taste which promises valuable results in the future. When our population becomes a little more homogeneous, we shall be able to claim (and sustain the claim) a character in this respect equal to any section of the country. Until within the past four years, a Western imprint was almost certain death to a book, or a literary publication of any kind. Now books that pay are constantly issuing from the press here, which prove a decided success. CHURCH & GOODMAN take the lead in our publishing houses, and have issued quite a number of religious works and war histories, handsomely got up as any of Eastern make, which have sold well, calling frequently for several editions. The *Patriotism of Illinois*, published by CLARKE & Co., in two large volumes, sells already to the extent of 20,000 copies. *Luke Darrell*, published by TOMLINSONS, has reached a third edition, with still a large demand. The *Little Corporal*, a monthly for the young folks, by SEWELL, already sends out the enormous number of 90,000, and the publisher thinks it will be a round hundred thousand by New-Years. Of our daily papers, the *Republican* claims a circulation of 30,000, after only about six months' existence. The *Tribune* is one of the most profitable papers in the whole country, and has not been materially affected by the appearance in the field of its new and able cotemporary. As another evidence of the growing literary taste of the West, I may instance the book establishment of S. C. GRIGGS & Co., whose sales are exceeded by only two or three in the country. It yielded one of the proprietors last year a net income to report to our respected Uncle Samuel of $67,000. It pays running expenses to the extent of $30,000 a year. I note these things occasionally to let our Eastern friends know that we are not wholly given up to grain and pork and lumber, and other material things. And then, when we get our Astronomical Observatory in operation, we intend to do the star-gazing for the continent.

Our city has been visited with so many disastrous fires, following each other in such rapid succession, that it looks very much as if incendiaries were at work. And singularly enough, there have been three fires within the past two weeks involving a loss of over $100,000 each, which originated in furniture establishments. On Thursday a fine new church, belonging to the Free Will Baptists, was burned, just at the close of the dedication services. Loss about $20,000.

Business is dull, and prices are drooping. Our packing season is passing away, and but little is being done comparatively; the price of hog products has a decided downward tendency.

YALE COLLEGE.

Customs of Yale—A Student's Story about the Gate-Stealing Exploits—Its Consequences—Some of the Freaks of Journalism—Newspaper Logic—"Only One Side to a Question"—Sundry Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Dec. 11, 1865.

In this quiet little place, where so little of any interest to those without its limits occurs, a correspondent searches in vain for material of sufficient consequence to interest your readers. College matters do not interest all alike, and to be continually writing of one subject is too much of the "fiddle with the single string" style; but at present certain affairs which have lately taken place between the town and college, which have become a topic for editorials and communications in the newspapers of this place, will, I think, furnish materials for a short letter.

It has been the custom for some time past, a night or two before Thanksgiving, for the members of the Freshman class to go around town and displace or misplace gates. It is a practice prompted by the spirit of fun and mischief, which no one can defend or even justify, and which might easily be done away with were it still treated as fun, as it has been hitherto, but which, like all other "customs" and "habits," grows stronger by opposition. Two nights before last Thanksgiving, therefore, a party of students, some sixty in number, met at an appointed time and set out on their "gate-misplacing" journey. There was no particular secret made of the matter, but as it was a well-known custom, just at this season of the year, and as the rendezvous was in one of the most public thoroughfares, a bright police could have stopped the whole thing. But no such wonder was accomplished. They went forth on their work, and about two hundred gates were misplaced and unhinged or carried away by them; and, during the evening, several handsome iron gates were broken, others thrown on the railroad track, the grounds of Mr. J. SHEFFIELD were entered and an iron statue of a dog was knocked to pieces, and an urn was broken; and further, a stone was thrown by some miserable fool through one of the windows of Miss EDWARDS' boarding-school for young ladies, into the room of one of the teachers. The police succeeded in arresting two of those who were engaged in removing gates, and also two who had nothing to do with it; and the next day those arrested were tried, and two were convicted and fined, two were discharged, and, by threatening one of the accused, he was forced to disclose the names of his comrades engaged in the *emeute*. These statements all appeared in the papers, were denounced in the strongest terms, and became matters of town talk. One of the newspapers styled the performances of the evening as being *all* "Freshmen misdemeanors." The members of the class who were not concerned in the business, desiring to sift the matter, and ascertain the real truth as to what had been done, found, from the testimony of those concerned, which they avowed their willingness to take oath to, that not a gate had been broken or thrown on to the railroad track, nor had the cowardly outrage at Mr. SHEFFIELD's residence or Miss EDWARDS' school been performed by any of the members of the Freshman class, but by a gang of rowdies from the town, who had followed after them, and without a single *Freshman* among them.

Of course the statements of the newspapers which had been published as facts, and in the shape of editorials and communications, were productive of much indignation among the students. A card was accordingly sent to the editor of the paper which had been the most forward with its criticism, and which as it claimed the largest circulation, was supposed to be the most influential, denying the charges which had been made, and requesting its publication as a matter of justice, accompanied with responsible proof. A friendly word of caution was added to the editor, that he should more correctly ascertain the truth of his assertions before publishing them. Granted that the last had a smack of impudence about it, would not any gentlemanly editor, professing to be the exponent of public opinion and free from prejudice, have given to any gentleman or gentlemen a few words of explanation in his columns? The members of the class, we know, despise such practical jokes as gate stealing, and condemn it in the severest terms, but they surely thought it very unfair to blame them as a *class* for what *none* of them had done, but for that which some of the "citizens" (or possibly some of the members of the other classes,) had performed. Not so with the editor of the paper in question. He not only refused the publication of the card, and was unwilling to make any explanation in his columns, but under the head of "Rowdy Freshmen," devoted an editorial to a fierce reiteration of his former sentiments, and begged "that the next student found guilty of such an offence may be sentenced to *imprisonment*." Now, by a previous statement, the students arrested were neither convicted nor accused of stealing, injuring or removing any one's gate, but they were found "*at work* at" a gate. For this offence, fines and suspension from college surely are sufficient.

In another communication in the same paper, which the editor asserts comes from a professor of the college, it is recommended that the next batch of Freshmen thieves be sent to the Orphan Asylum and be put under the reforming charge of a wet nurse. The editor of the *Palladium*, with characteristic gentlemanliness, published the refutation of the objectionable charges, at the request of the class. It seems perhaps considerable noise over a small matter; but anyone knows how quickly such things spread, and in the larger circulation of the TIMES the truth will be quicker known.

Under the head of sundry items, I may name the following: A very interesting weekly paper, called the Yale *Courant*, is being published by the college. It is a very interesting little document, and well repays perusal. The Yale-street Temple of Art is getting along finely in its building process, and bids fair to become the handsomest building in New-Haven. Of the forty or fifty squirrels which once rendered New-Haven so noted for tame ones, but eight now remain, the rest having been destroyed by the dogs. The citizens are promised two rare musical treats next week, in the shape of a concert by Mme. PAREPA, and one by the Mendelssohn Society of this place. H. W. R.

FROM UTAH.

The Butterfield Express—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1865.

Considerable interest prevails in this city at the present time respecting the whereabouts of a large quantity of merchandise supposed to be now on the way here, somewhere between this place and Denver, though nobody, not even those most intimately concerned, has any idea exactly where the long-expected trains may be toiling along. There has been great rejoicing over the success of the Butterfield institution westward to Denver, but respecting the extension of the institution to this city there has not been so much said and done as was reasonably expected by persons who have intrusted their goods to the care of the company. It will probably be well for the Butterfield folks to hurry up a little and push on their trains now due at this city, or it may be prejudicial to their future interests. If they fail to deliver as expected this season, there will not be any forwardness to trust them next season. It will take two or three years for the public to recover confidence in the company.

At a meeting of those interested in the early arrival of said trains, the other night, it was resolved to dispatch immediately a gentleman, back on the road, on a voyage of discovery in relation to those trains, as several of our merchants are depending on their arrival for much of their stock on sale during the winter, and consequently if there is any failure to arrive, considerable loss will ensue, and the goods needed can be re supplied only in California before next summer.

The Mormon emigration is not yet all in. Every two or three days some wagons are arriving with portions of these delayed companies. They generally arrive in pretty good condition, considering the lateness of the season. The last will probably be in within a week. So far the season has been tolerably mild, much more so than usual, and this has greatly favored these late pilgrims.

Manager POTTER opened his Academy of Music on Tuesday, with Mr. T. A. LYNE as *Richelieu*. "Othello" and "Damon and Pythias" follow. The house, on the opening night, was variously estimated at from 850 to 500. Prices from 50 cents to $1 50. The present house is but a temporary one, a frame building about 100 by 50 feet. When the academy proper, to be constructed of adobies, is built, it will be a few feet larger each way. The capacity of the house at present is estimated at from 500 to 800, according to how it is crowded. It is said to be the intention to play four times a week.

Produce is much cheaper than it was a few months ago. Hay keeps at a tall price, $35 to $40 per ton; flour, $5 to $7 per hundred; potatoes, 75 cents per bushel; wheat, $2 50 per bushel; barley the same; oats, 50 cents less; corn, the same as oats.

GENERAL NEWS.

ADVENTURES OF A CIRCUS COMPANY.

Seven Shipwrecks in a Single Voyage—How Nixon's Equestrians Got to New-Orleans.

Of course every boy with a grain of ambition in his mental composition, has, for days and weeks after his first visit to the "circus," lived on the delicious memories of the fairy land then first revealed; has bounded all his earthly aspirations by the curb-board and the canvas, and has eagerly longed for the day when he, too, having grown to "be a man," might enter on that brilliant existence and share in the immortal glories of the "old clown" or the somersault-man. For we take it for granted that every youth, as he reluctantly departed from that first scene of dazzling glory—his first circus—has done so with a secret but fierce determination that, spite of parents or guardian, *he*, too, would also one day become a "circus actor" and astonish a wondering world by his tremendous achievements in the forty-two-foot arena.

But, boys, even the glittering life of a circus-man is not one continued scene of pure and unadulterated bliss; the gentlemen of the tinsel and spangle profession are not proof against all the ills that common mortals must encounter. No, spite of all their shining glory, they, too, sometimes come to grief, as the following narrative will go to show.

On the pleasant morning of Thursday, Oct. 19, 1865, a company of circus performers embarked on the fine propellor *Catharine Whiting*, Capt. MERRIMAN, bound from New-York to Galveston, Texas, in which recently semi-reconstructed State they hoped to find both fame and fortune. Though the weather was pleasant enough when they went on board the ship, it soon changed for the worse. The Captain made an attempt to go to sea that night, but on proceeding outside of Sandy Hook, so much wind was encountered that it was deemed prudent to return and anchor in the Lower Bay, and await a more favorable elemental condition.

The circus company consisted of the following-named members:

Mr. James M. Nixon, Manager; Mr. Howard Duryea, Treasurer; Mr. Charles DeVere, Mr. Sidney Webb, the Miaco Brothers, (two,) Mr. Frank Donaldson, Master Donaldson, Mr. Frank Carpenter, Mr. Henry Bernard, a man called "Texas," canvas-man; Mr. Farrell, Mr. Lyman, (colored,) grooms; Mme. Macarte, Mrs. Sidney Webb.

Together with some subordinates in the humble capacities of grooms, helpers, etc., whose names our informant could not recall.

The steamer *Whiting*, good and staunch as she was, was not deemed strong enough to cope at once with the winds and waves, and so remained quietly at her anchorage until the morning of the 20th of October, when, at 6 A. M., she again put to sea. For three days she had comparatively fair weather, the gale seeming to have spent its strength, and the vessel went rapidly along, and the passengers flattered themselves that they would soon reach the land where cash and glory awaited them. But soon a change came over the spirit of their dream. On the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 23, the same gale that swept so fiercely over our own and sister cities, caught, in its devastating southern course, the ill-fated ship which was bearing our voyagers toward the sunny South. For a few hours the Captain endeavored to struggle with the storm, and tried to proceed on his way, but was eventually compelled to "lay to," and wait the pleasure of the king of the winds to proceed on his journey. At this time, great confusion reigned on board the vessel. Most of the passengers were frightened out of their equanimity at the unusual circumstances, and took refuge in the lower recesses of the ship, where they could at least be out of sight of the waves they thought were so soon to swallow them up. It is said that Mme. MACARTE is almost the only one of the party who retained her self-possession and kept her berth, the others being for the most part huddled away in the cabins and even the hold. The propeller rolled fearfully, and those on deck had to exert themselves to the utmost to keep from being pitched bodily into the sea, while those below deck could scarcely tell which was the floor, the sides or the ceilings of their cabins, so rapidly did all change places. During this gale, four of the "ring" horses were swept away, and the faithful groom LYMAN, a colored boy, was also carried almost overboard, his exertions to save the horses having nearly cost him his life. He was dragged on board ship again, however, and was ultimately saved.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 24, the horse *Rube* was swept overboard. This animal will be remembered by many who have visited the Hippotheatron. He was a splendidly formed bay horse, and was usually ridden by Mr. N. AUSTIN or Mr. W. ODELL. After he was swept overboard by a huge wave, he swam for more than two miles after the ship, which could not, of course, stop for him, until at last, with a loud neigh, which was heard distinctly by those on the vessel, now more than a mile distant, he turned on his side, and instantly was out of view. From the suddenness of his disappearance, those who were watching him infer that he was seized by a shark.

The vessel was about twenty miles south of Charleston when this last gale began. Now the wind again changed, and for thirty-six hours there was pleasant weather, and the voyagers, having experienced two gales, thought that they had seen the last of their troubles. Not quite. They soon discovered, however, that they had not been the only sufferers by the storms. On Thursday, Oct. 26, they came in sight of what appeared to be only a single mast, on which was flying a flag as a signal of distress. They went up to it and found the wreck of a schooner, which had been bound from Matanzas to New-York; she was laden with sugar, and had originally a crew of seven men, all Spaniards, of whom but two were left alive, and one of these had his leg broken. They had been eight days out of port, and for three days had taken no nourishment, save what could be derived from a demijohn of wine, the remains of which they brought on board the *Whiting*. The man with the fractured leg soon died. This same day, Thursday, Oct. 26, the *Whiting* discovered another vessel whose distress was indicated by her reversed flag, which was hoisted on a stick. On approaching her, she proved to be the brig *Fairhaven*, of Nova Scotia. She was at anchor; her masts and all rigging had been carried away. The entire crew, numbering eight men, including the Captain, were alive. They requested to be taken on board the *Whiting*, saying they should abandon their own vessel. On this statement, Capt. MERRIMAN, of the *Whiting*, resolved to attempt to save the brig, as she had a valuable cargo of 219 bales of cotton, and accordingly took her in tow and started for Key West.

But the *Whiting* had not as yet reached the *finis* of her chapter of accidents. On Saturday morning she ran on Carysfort Reef, about a hundred and five miles north of Key West. It being found impossible to work her off with the engine, the crew and passengers, by order of the Captain, threw overboard 150 tons of freight, which so lightened her that at high tide she was able to steam off, breaking, however, her rudder and smashing a patent capstan in so doing, thus rendering her for the time incapable of being steered or managed. A flag of distress soon attracted a fleet of those private semi-piratical schooners which abound in the waters about that dangerous reef.

Soon, however, the yacht *Edna*, a legitimate wrecking vessel, under the charge of Capt. DAVIS, a recognised pilot of Galveston, came near, and with Capt. DAVIS, Capt. MERRIMAN, of the *Whiting*, made an agreement that if Capt. D. would take her at Key West, he should receive $20,000. Having taken a cable from the *Whiting* to the *Edna*, Capt. DAVIS, in trying to pull off the former vessel, from the reef on which she had again struck, only pulled her bow on the same rock upon which the stern had before rested. This completed the smashing-up of the steering apparatus, and the *Whiting* was soon again completely unmanageable. However, by shifting cargo she was got afloat, greatly to the disappointment of the piratical wreckers who were hovering about to rob her if she should go to pieces. As soon as the word was passed "She's off," these gentry at once spread sail and disappeared.

One would think that the *Whiting* had now encountered quite enough of disaster for a single voyage and that she ought to go in peace. Not a bit of it.

Capt. DAVIS, of the *Edna*, had on board his yacht a pilot, who professed to know all the intricate ways among the channels thereabouts, and under the guidance of this man he undertook to bring the *Whiting* safely into Key West. Instead of so doing, the "reliable" pilot ran the *Whiting* upon a sand-bar, thus wrecking her for the half-dozenth time during the trip. This bar was only about five miles from what is known as Sombrero Light, and the passengers, naturally somewhat annoyed at being run ashore so near a light-house, which Mr. Pilot ought to have known about, even if Mr. Pilot didn't know anything else, were going to hang Mr. Pilot, inasmuch as they thought Mr. P. had run them ashore on purpose. Mr. P., not liking the prospect, got into a small boat and escaped for the time; he soon came on board again however, and again took the propeller in charge, and this time brought her triumphantly into Key West, with the cotton-laden brig in tow—for 219 bales of cotton are not to be picked up every day, and Capt. MERRIMAN and his other merry men were not disposed to lose their salvage on the cotton aforesaid.

More trouble now for the *Whiting*, but this time she was wrecked on legal shoals and quicksands. On reaching Key West, the Underwriters repudiated the $20,000 obligation which had been entered into by Capt. MERRIMAN, of the *Whiting*, with Capt. DAVIS, of the *Edna*, to be paid in case the *Edna* should succeed in taking the *Whiting* safely into Key West. Whereupon Capt. DAVIS, going before the proper courts, libeled the *Whiting* for $30,000, and in his interest the United States Marshal took possession of the ship.

Neither were the gentlemen passengers regardless of their rights in the matter. Messrs. NIXON and his company entered a suit, under the libel, for their proper allowance of the salvage of the said *Whiting* and her convoy. Each circus man hopes by this suit to pocket $500 to $1,000, as they all worked hard to secure the safety of the brig.

During their stay of ten days, while the suit was pending at Key West, Mr. NIXON and his company gave four exhibitions, purely gymnastic, (their horses having been all lost,) whereby they realized a handsome sum.

The *Whiting* being, at last, out of the clutches of the law, now sailed for Galveston, but after eighteen hours, was again left a helpless craft, by demolishing her steering apparatus for the third time, and for four days she drifted, utterly unmanageable, over the sea, the sport of the winds, the waves and currents, for she could not be steered, and consequently went wherever the ocean bore her, unable to help herself.

Then came in sight the schooner *Finney*, of Philadelphia. With the Captain of the *Finney*, Capt. GRAHAM, of the circus troupe, and Capt. MERRIMAN, of the *Whiting*, made an agreement to give him $5,000 if he would tow the *Whiting* into port. So slow was their progress, however, that in two whole days and nights the two vessels made but sixty miles. Then provisions failed and water ran short; the allowance of the latter necessary was reduced to one teacupful per day for each person. When the regular rations had all been consumed, the passengers and crew of the unfortunate *Whiting* broke out the cargo and found onions, potatoes and cheese, on which they lived. This state of affairs resolved the people on the *Whiting* to abandon her, which they did, taking their baggage with them to the schooner. At daybreak next morning, however, the schooner signaled a large steamer, which proved to the United States steamer *South Carolina*. The Captain of the *South Carolina* agreed to take the suffering persons into port, whereupon the several-times-shipwrecked, much-tumbled-up, and thoroughly-disgusted people of the *Whiting* once more carried back their baggage on board that unlucky craft, and were duly towed into the welcome port of Pensacola. Food and water were provided for them, and every attention shown by the officers and men of the *Carolina* to the suffering people who had endured the vicissitudes of the *Whiting*.

The *South Carolina* having finished her business at Pensacola, again took the *Whiting* in tow and conveyed her safely to the "Southwest Pass," as it is termed, when the steam tug *Leviathan* took the *Whiting* in charge, and in due time safely landed her at New-Orleans, which city was reached on Monday, the 26th of November, the passengers by the *Catherine Whiting* having been thirty-five days making the voyage between New-York and New-Orleans.

In the latter city all who chose of the circus people at once found employment. Mr. NIXON is engaged as manager for the establishment of SETH HOWES, at New-Orleans. The MIACO BROTHERS, DONALDSON & SON, and BERNARD, are with THAYER & HAYES of the same city. Messrs. DEVERE and CARPENTER have returned to New-York, having crowded more of danger and adventure into six weeks than is usually encountered by other men in a whole lifetime.

Obituary.

Major SAMUEL T. SAWYER, late of Norfolk, Va., died on the 29th ult., at the residence of E. W. AYRES, Esq., in Bloomfield, New-Jersey, in the 65th year of his age, after a painful illness, from an attack of quinsey. Major SAWYER was for many years a member of the United States Congress from the Eatonton District, North Carolina, and was afterwards editor of the Norfolk *Argus*. He was subsequently appointed Collector of Customs at Norfolk, during the administration of President PIERCE. When the war commenced he was appointed Commissary in the Confederate service, with the rank of Major, which position he occupied until the decline of his health rendered it necessary for him to resign.

Personal.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Indianapolis: "A rather ludicrous incident at the Metropolitan one night last week afforded a good deal of amusement to those who are familiar with the relations which the parties bear to each other. Mr. ——, one of the actors, has been on bad terms with his wife for some years, never speaking to her except on the stage. Some time last Fall a divorce was obtained in an adjoining county, by some sort of 'skull-duggery,' though the fact is not generally known. Mr. —— was doing *Laertes* to Mr. BARRETT's *Hamlet*, and the divorced wife was the page in the same place. *Laertes* was killed in due form, and fell magnificently, the page (his wife) catching him in her arms. She eased him down gently, within two feet of the floor, when, suddenly withdrawing her affectionate support, the head of the dead *Laertes* came in contact with the boards with a 'thud,' which undoubtedly caused him to see a constellation of stars. A vixinish smile stole over the features of the fair page, while an audible titter ran through the audience. Being dead, *Laertes* could not, of course, resent the indignity, but it is fair to presume that the malicious page maintained a wholesome seclusion after the resurrection."

A CURIOUS CHAPTER IN NEGRO HISTORY.

The Maroons of Jamaica—Their Origin and their Present Position.

In the accounts published by the Jamaica newspapers of the late negro insurrection in that island, we find it stated that a people called the Maroons were called upon by the Governor of the colony to assist in suppressing the outbreak, and that they rendered prompt and valuable aid to both the civil and military authorities in the disturbed district. The following is the proclamation that was issued to them by His Excellency the Governor at the commencement of the disturbances:

> Maroons of Jamaica! We have great trust in you as loyal subjects of the Crown!
>
> In times gone by you did the Crown good service! Your services are again required! You may earn rewards and honor by your loyalty!
>
> A brutal, murderous, and barbarous insurrection has broken out in St. Thomas in the East! Peaceable, unoffending men (who have ever been your friends) have been killed!
>
> The Governor and the government call upon you to join our forces, and of yourselves separately, to do all that lies in your power to assist to put down this murderous outbreak.
>
> Martial law has been proclaimed!
>
> A reward of $2,000 will be paid to you or to any one, who will take PAUL BOGLE, a principal ringleader, and $500 for any ringleader in these outrages.
>
> Seize and hand over to the nearest military station any of the rebellious people wherever you may find them, and for so doing, and for any information you may give to any of our magistrates, officers, soldiers, or other persons in authority, you will in due time be suitably rewarded.
>
> Issued under the authority of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Committee.
>
> God save the Queen.

It will be seen, from the opening sentences of this address, that the Maroons of Jamaica have a history, and as many people, after reading the recent news from that island, have expressed a curiosity to know who the Maroons are, we propose briefly to relate their history.

As to race, the Maroons are negroes—pure blacks. As to habitat, several thousands of them are to be found in Jamaica, dwelling in mountain settlements or townships of their own, apart from the other portion of the black population. For a time a number of them found a home in the British Province of Nova Scotia, but were subsequently removed to Sierra Leone, where they have intermingled with the native African population. How these came to be separated from their brethren in Jamaica, first becoming dwellers in the wintry North, and afterward finding their way to "fatherland," will appear in the sequel.

In the year 1655, an English combined naval and military expedition, under the joint command of PENN and VENABLES, was sent out by CROMWELL for the conquest of the Island of St. Domingo; but having failed in that object, these commanders, unwilling to return to England without having something commensurate to the importance of their enterprise, turned their attention to the Island of Jamaica—at that time belonging to Spain—and soon made themselves masters of it. The Spanish inhabitants are said to have possessed before the attack of the English about 1,500 enslaved Africans, most of whom, on the surrender of their masters, retreated to the mountain fastnesses of the island, from whence they made frequent excursions to harass the English. Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK, one of the British officers, in a letter to Secretary THURLOE, (1656,) predicted that these blacks would prove a thorn in the sides of the English; adding, that they gave no quarter to his men, but destroyed them whenever they found an opportunity, scarcely a week passing without their wounding one or more of them; and as the soldiers became more confident and careless, the negroes grew more enterprising and bloody-minded. The General's prediction was verified by events, and the English soon found it necessary to employ a military force for the subjugation of these dangerous neighbors. After years of irregular warfare, and of varying successes on both sides, the blacks at length found themselves so hard pressed by the English, that the main body of them, under the command of a negro named JUAN DE BOLAS, whose place of retreat in the Parish of Clarendon (Jamaica) still retains his name, solicited peace, and surrendered to the English on terms of pardon and freedom. A large party, however, remained in their retreats within the mountains, where they not only augmented their numbers by natural increase, but after the island became more thickly sown with plantations, they were frequently reinforced by fugitive slaves. These becoming more confident, made frequent raids on the interior plantations, and intimidated the whites from venturing to any considerable distance from the seacoast.

This was the origin of the Maroons. According to Mr. LONG, the historian of Jamaica, the word maroon signifies, among the Spanish Americans, hog-hunter, the woods at that time abounding with the wild boar, and the pursuit of them constituting the chief employment of the fugitive negroes. But BRYAN EDWARDS, who wrote a history of the West Indies toward the end of the last century, says that, according to the *Encyclopedie*—a French work—the term is derived from the Spanish word *simaram*, which signifies a monkey, and was applied to the fugitive negroes because, like that animal, they retreated into the depths of the woods, coming out only to collect the fruits to be found in the immediate neighborhood of their retreats.

The Maroons proved troublesome and indomitrule foes to the English settlers. Forces were repeatedly sent out against them, but every attempt to subjugate them failed. They continued to distress the island for upwards of forty years, during which time, says LONG, forty-four acts of Assembly were passed, and at least £240,000 expended for their suppression; and in 1730 they were grown so formidable, under a very able General named CUDJOE, that it was found necessary to strengthen the colony against them by two regiments of regular troops, which were afterward formed into independent companies, and employed, with other hired parties, for their reduction. All this failed. Resort was then had to the Mosquito Indians, who, it was thought, would be more than a match for the Maroons in bush-fighting. Two hundred of those people were accordingly imported into Jamaica, and employed against the dreaded enemy. But the Maroons baffled the Indians, and continued to bid defiance to the colonists, who, in their extremity, were compelled to advise Governor TRELAWNEY, in 1738, to propose overtures of peace to the chiefs. These overtures were accepted; articles of pacification were signed; and certain lands in the island, amounting in the whole to several thousand acres, were assigned to the Maroons in perpetuity. The preamble of the articles is curious and is worth transcribing here. It is as follows:

"In the name of God, amen. Whereas Capt. CUDJOE, Capt. ACCOMPONG, Capt. JOHNNY, Capt. CUFFEE, Capt. QUACO, (all African names, except Johnny,) and several other negroes, their dependents and adherents, have been in a state of war and hostility for several years past against our sovereign Lord the King and the inhabitants of this island; and whereas, peace and friendship among mankind, and the preventing the effusion of blood is agreeable to God, consonant to reason and desired by every good man; and whereas, His Majesty King GEORGE II., King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, of Jamaica Lord, Defender of the Faith, &c., has by his letters patent dated February the 24th, 1738, granted full power and authority to JOHN GUTHRIE and FRANCIS SADLER, Esquires, to negotiate and finally conclude a treaty of peace and friendship with the aforesaid Capt. CUDJOE, and the rest of the captains, adherents, and others his men, they mutually, sincerely, and amicably have agreed to the following articles," &c., &c.

According to this treaty the Maroons were to reside within certain boundaries, apart from allother negroes.

Peace having been thus established, the Maroons settled upon the lands which had been assigned them, and employed themselves in a sort of rude tillage, which was performed principally by the women, while the young men hunted the wild boar, whose flesh they prepared for market by a peculiar process of their own, in which no salt was used. They were employed also by the planters in capturing slaves who had run away from the plantations, receiving so much per head for the fugitive negroes they took. For nearly sixty years they gave no further trouble to the colonists; but in 1795 they once more raised the standard of revolt. The cause of this outbreak, known in Jamaica history as the "Maroon war," was a trifling incident; but the conduct of the Maroons on the occasion shows the spirit of that people. It appears that one of their number at Trelawney Town had been convicted before the Magistrate on a charge of having stolen two pigs, and was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes. The flogging was given by the black overseer of the prison in which the negro slaves were confined for punishment; and that a Maroon should be treated like a slave—flogged like a slave by a black overseer—aroused the indignation of these people, who forthwith flew to arms to avenge their wounded honor. Negotiation was tried by the whites, and failed. The aged men and the more moderate among the Maroons counseled prudence and forbearance, but the younger and more impetuous spurned this advice, and hostilities were commenced. Troops in considerable numbers were sent against them in their mountain settlements, but for months they succeeded in keeping the military at bay, cutting off several detachments of soldiers, both of the regulars and militia; while they occasionally sallied forth from their fastnesses, burning plantations and killing the white people living on them. At length, as a *dernier ressort*, the expedient was hit upon of employing Spanish bloodhounds to track them in the woods, and one hundred of these ferocious animals, accompanied by forty chasseurs, or hunters, were imported from the Island of Cuba for that purpose. No sooner did the Maroons hear of the arrival of these dogs than they expressed a willingness to come to terms, and soon after a treaty was concluded, the principal conditions being that the Maroons should ask pardon of the King on their knees—that the Legislature of the colony should fix their residence in such part of the island as it might think proper—and that the Maroons should deliver up all the fugitive slaves living among them. Peace was thus restored; but on the plea that the Maroons had failed to comply with the last-named condition, the Legislature, instead of assigning them lands for a new settlement in some other part of Jamaica, adopted a resolution to transport the late belligerents in a body from the colony. Accordingly in June, 1796, six hundred of them were shipped off to Nova Scotia, where they settled; but after a few years, on the ground that they were found intractable and troublesome, they were deported to the black settlement of Sierra Leone. The conduct of the Assembly in causing these people to be transported was considered by many at the time a gross breach of faith, and Gen. WALPOLE, who commanded the forces that had been employed in their subjugation, and concluded the treaty of peace with them, declined to receive a sword, for which the Assembly had voted the sum of five hundred guineas, as an acknowledgment of his valuable services. There were three other settlements of the Maroons in Jamaica, but these not having been drawn into hostilities, were allowed to remain; and it is to their descendants, who still live very much as their fathers lived in the last century, that Gov. EYRE issued his proclamation during the late troubles in that island. The services to which the Governor refers, as rendered by the Maroons to the Crown in times past are, we suppose, the share of military duty they bore during a rebellion of the slaves in the parish of St. Mary, Jamaica, in the year 1760, and the assistance they gave to the militia toward the suppression of the negro revolt of 1831-32, when the slaves in the western part of the island rose in insurrection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Free Labor—Seeds and Plants—The Experimental Garden—The Museum—The Laboratory—Miscellaneous Statistics.

We give below the more important portions of the report of Hon. ISAAC NEWTON, the Commissioner of Agriculture. The statistics do not, of course, include the States lately in rebellion:

THE SOUTHERN STATES—EFFECTS OF FREE LABOR.

It may be that the system of free labor will not prove favorable to the large landed estates of the South, and I am willing to confess my full belief that such a result will be beneficial to the great masses and to the country. The average size of farms in the United States, in 1860, was 199 acres; almost double the average of Great Britain, which, in 1851, was 102 acres only, notwithstanding the great size of many baronial and aristocratic "holdings"—there being no less than 170,814 farms in the kingdom, or considerably more than one-half of the entire number, having less than 150 acres each. But the average in the Southern States is far greater than the general average for the United States, as the following table will show:

STATES.	Acres of improved lands.	Acres of unimproved lands.	Number of farms.	Av'ge No. acres in each farm.
Delaware	637,065	367,230	6,658	151
Maryland	3,002,267	1,033,304	25,494	190
Virginia	11,437,821	19,679,215	92,605	324
North Carolina	6,517,284	17,245,685	75,203	316
South Carolina	4,572,060	11,623,859	33,171	488
Georgia	8,062,758	18,587,732	62,003	430
Florida	654,213	2,266,015	6,568	444
Alabama	6,385,724	12,718,821	55,128	346
Mississippi	5,065,755	10,773,929	42,840	370
Louisiana	2,707,108	6,591,468	17,328	536
Texas	2,650,781	22,693,247	42,891	591
Arkansas	1,983,313	7,590,393	39,004	245
Tennessee	6,795,337	13,873,828	82,368	251
Kentucky	7,644,208	11,519,053	90,814	211
Missouri	6,246,871	13,737,939	92,792	215
Total	74,362,565	171,101,718	764,867	320

The large proportion—almost three-fourths—of unimproved land in farms, in addition to the unimproved public lands, illustrates pointedly the necessity that vastly more labor be applied to their cultivation. The most populous States in the Union have the smallest farms, commanding the highest price per acre; and the value per acre is, as a general fact, inversely proportionate to the size of the farms. Thus the farms of Massachusetts average 94 acres; of Rhode Island, 96; of Connecticut, 99; of New-York, 106; of Pennsylvania, 109, and of Ohio, 114 acres.

The Southern States will need much aid and encouragement in the coming season. Their favorable climate and prolific fields should invite capital and stimulate labor. In no other section can crops be cultivated with less labor, nor are there any crops more remunerative than such as are peculiarly adapted to that section of the country. Their cotton is the best that has yet been produced in any country, and their sugar crop is one of great importance—Louisiana alone having produced in 1859, 221,726 hogsheads of sugar and 13,439,772 gallons of molasses.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Large quantities of new and valuable seeds, cuttings and plants have been distributed during the last year thoughout the country, in order to test the adaptability of such varieties to the various soils and climates of the different sections. These experiments, whenever they have proved a success, have been of inestimable value, not only improving qualities, but also increasing the crop productions per acre, and inciting to emulation the production of new varieties.

In the distribution of seeds, 234,945 packages have been delivered to Senators and Representatives in Congress, 119,693 to agricultural and horticultural societies, and 408,583 to regular and occasional correspondents, and in answer to personal applications—making a total of all varieties of seeds of 763,231 packages.

The distributions from the experimental and propagating garden during the past year have been mainly confined to varieties of the small fruits, such as grapes, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries and currants. Of these about 35,000 plants have been distributed through the usual channels.

THE EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN.

The process of testing the respective merits of varieties of fruits is in active progress, so far as the capacities of the garden will permit. Additions are constantly being made to the list of plants selected for the above purpose. It is my constant endeavor to preserve the distinguishing feature of the garden for the propagation and dissemination of specialties, under intelligent supervision, and avoid its degeneration into a commercial nursery.

A new propagating house has been erected, substantially fitted with the most improved facilities, and is now in successful operation.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether among the many valued fruits of tropical regions there may be any worthy of artificial culture, I have had an apartment in one of the green-houses arranged in a suitable manner for their growth, and have opened a correspondence toward securing as complete a collection of these plants as practicable.

The assignment to this department of reservation No. 2, lying immediately west of the Smithsonian grounds, for the purpose of an experimental farm, has afforded an opportunity for the initiation of a series of experiments designed to test the value of foreign cereals, forage plants, and garden vegetables.

The grounds, with an unbroken soil of somewhat tenacious clay, came into my possession about the middle of April, quite too late to admit of being put in proper tilth for obtaining the best results during the present season. A few acres, duly fertilized and suitably pulverized, were planted with 346 varieties of seeds, including 18 kinds of Indian corn, 34 of beans, 13 of peas, 77 of potatoes, (52 of which were seedlings,) 33 of melons, and many varieties, respectively, of tomatoes, beets, and other vegetables.

Specimens of cotton matured quite perfectly with the aid of fertilizers and high culture. Some of the foreign seeds promise to be acquisitions to our agriculture, either by virtue of excellence in quality, productiveness, or adaptation to special uses, soils or climate.

During the autumn the remaining portion of the grounds has been seeded with grasses and cereals, especially with wheats, embracing sixty-two varieties, from France, Prussia, Russia, Great Britain, Chili and China.

THE MUSEUM.

The donations and additions to the museum have been increased to such an extent during the past year that the two small rooms appropriated to that purpose have been completely filled, and many of the most interesting specimens of fibres, sugars, seeds, &c., cannot be exhibited for want of space, and are, therefore, unavailable to those desiring to study them. The museum has been enriched by specimens of sheep and domestic poultry, showing the true types of the various breeds and to what purpose each breed is specially adapted.

MR. GLOVER'S MISSION TO PARIS—A GARDEN OF ACCLIMATION NEEDED.

The sum of five hundred dollars has been expended in sending Mr. GLOVER to Paris, to represent the interest of this department at the exposition of insects useful or injurious to the crops, which was held at the Industrial Palace, under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture of France, where I am happy to say he received the first premium of the large gold medal of the Emperor NAPOLEON for his yet unfinished work on the insects of America, a work as original in its plan of arrangement as it will prove to be valuable in its proposed remedies for the destructive insects. He was nearly four months absent, and on his return brought specimens of the various silk cocoons and silk-producing insects, together with prepared skins of animals and game birds which are susceptible of domestication, and may with advantage be introduced and acclimated in this country. It is sincerely to be hoped that some convenient place, may be set apart for the purpose of commencing a garden of acclimation, from whence the llama, Cashmere goat, and the improved breeds of domestic fowls, might be distributed to different parts of the country.

The ailanthus silkworm, which has succeeded so well in France has been re-introduced this year from Paris. This insect may now be considered as perfectly acclimated, and the silk produced by it is very strong and of good quality.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Since my last report the laboratory has been fitted up and provided with apparatus and other means of investigation. In regard to the practical results obtained I would refer to the report of the chemist, as showing that some original investigations have been made, and many questions answered which have been propounded by farmers, technologists, sugar producers, and others, in all parts of the country.

Minerals, ores and geological specimens have been received by mail and otherwise in considerable quantities. Such as proved valuable, and could be properly identified as to locality, were retained as a nucleus for a mineralogical cabinet.

The field open for chemical science never was so great as at the present time. Chemistry being, indeed, the life and soul of an intelligent, rational agriculture, the governments of Europe—Germany taking the lead—have established experimental agricultural stations, consisting of an experimental garden and a complete analytical laboratory.

VARIOUS STATISTICS.

General Summary Relating to Farm Stock.

Showing the total number of live stock for January, 1864 and 1865, the increase and decrease thereof, the general average price of each kind, the value of each kind, and the total value of all.

Animals.	1864.	1865.	Increase	Decrease.
Horses	4,049,142	3,740,934	....	308,209
Mules	280,897	247,563	....	33,294
Cattle and Oxen	7,965,439	7,072,591	....	892,848
Cows	6,066,748	5,768,130	....	298,618
Sheep	24,346,391	28,647,269	4,300,878	....
Hogs	16,148,712	13,070,887	....	3,077,825
Total	58,857,279	58,547,363	4,300,878	4,610,794

Number, average price, and total value in January, 1865.

Animals.	Number.	Ag'ge price	Total Value.
Horses	3,740,933	$80 84	$302,425,499
Mules	247,553	102 08	25,041,488
Cattle and oxen	7,072,591	26 17	185,090,087
Cows	5,768,130	36 70	211,718,270
Sheep	28,647,269	5 40	154,807,466
Hogs	13,070,887	8 55	111,786,318
Total value			$990,879,128

General Summary Relating to Crops.

Showing the number of bushels, &c., of each crop, the number os acres of each, the value of each, and the bushels, acres, and value of all, and the increase and decrease of the same, for the years 1863 and 1864, and the comparison between the same years.

Amount of Crops.

	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Dec.
Indian corn	397,839,212	530,451,403	132,612,191	......
Wheat	173,677,928	160,695,823	......	12,982,105
Rye	19,989,335	19,872,975	......	116,360
Oats	170,129,864	175,990,194	5,860,330	......
Barley	12,158,195	10,716,328	......	1,442,567
Buckwheat	15,786,122	18,700,540	2,912,418	......
Potatoes	98,965,198	96,232,029	......	2,433,169
Total	888,546,554	1,012,959,292	141,386,930	16,974,201
Tobacco	163,353,082	197,460,229	34,107,147	......
Hay	18,346,730	18,116,691	......	230,039

Acreage of Crops.

Indian Corn	15,312,441	17,438,752	2,126,311	......
Wheat	13,098,936	13,158,089	60,153	......
Rye	1,439,607	1,410.983	......	28,624
Oats	6,686,174	6,461,750	......	224,424
Barley	557,299	540,317	......	16,982
Buckwheat	1,054,060	1,051,700	......	2,360
Potatoes	1,129,804	902,295	......	227,509
Tobacco	216,423	239,826	23,403	......
Hay	15,641,504	15,034,564	......	606,940
Total	55,136,248	56,238,276	2,208,867	1,106,8 9

Value of Crops.

Indian Corn	$278,089,609	$537,718,183	$249,628,474
Wheat	197,992,837	294,315,119	96,322,282
Rye	20,589,015	31,975,013	11,385,998
Oats	105,990,905	139,381,247	33,390,342
Barley	13,496,373	16,941,023	3,444,650
Buckwheat	12,660,469	21,986,763	9,326,294
Potatoes	55,024,650	77,184,043	22,159,393
Tobacco	24,239,609	29,335,225	5,095,616
Hay	247,680,855	365,707,074	118,026,219
Total	$955,764,322	$1,504,543,600	$548,779,368

The above tables of the general summary do not show the exact comparative differences between the years 1863 and 1864, because the latter year embraces the crops of Kentucky, which are not in the year of 1863. Deducting Kentucky from 1864, the comparison will be as follows:

Table of Comparison between 1863 *and* 1864.

Total.	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Dec.
Bushels	888,546,554	959,821,150	71,274,596	....
Tob. lbs	163,353,082	140,503,760	....	22,849,322
Hay, tons	18,346,730	18,004,866	....	342,364
Acreage	55,136,248	53,950,797	....	1,185,451
Value of Crops	$955,764,322	$1,440,415,435	$484,651,113	....

The table of comparison between 1863 and 1864 exhibits much that is important. The increase in the bushels of grain is large, and the decrease in the pounds of tobacco raised is also great. The decrease in acres cultivated is 1,185,451, but the increase in the value of the above crops is $484,651,113.

The first increase is from the corn crop, and the last may be attributed to an increase in the currency, or a spirit of speculation.

General Summary of the Amount of the Crops of 1865, *compared with those of* 1864 *and* 1863.

	1865.	1864	1863.
Wheat, bushels	148,562,829	160,695,823	179,404,036
Rye, bushels	19,543,905	19,872,975	20,782,782
Barley, bushels	11,391,286	10,632,17-	11,368,155
Oats, bushels	225,252,295	176,690,061	173,800,575
Corn, bushels	704,427,853	530,581,403	451,967,950
Buckwheat, bushels	18,331,019	18,700,540	15,806,455
Potatoes, bushels	101,032,095	96,256,888	100,158,670
Total bushels	1,228,501,282	1,013,429,871	953,288,632
Hay, tons	23,538,740	18,116,751	19,736,847
Tobacco, pounds	183,316,953	197,468,229	267,267,920

In the Western States the wheat crop is very deficient in quality. It has been estimated by the department that the deficiency in both quality and quantity is 26,241,698 bushels; in quantity alone 12,172,944 bushels. The quality of the corn crop is excellent, and that of the remaining crops is believed to be an average. The number of bushels in 1865 exceeds those of 1864 by 215,071,411.

Since my last report of the special appropriation of $20,000 "for investigations to test the practicability of preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton," there has been expended $4,500,40, leaving a balance of $10,500 remaining in the United States Treasury.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

RIGHTS OF PARDONED REBELS.

The Test Case Before the United States Supreme Court.

The case before the United States Supreme Court, involving the question of the rights of pardoned rebels, alluded to in our issue of the 10th inst., is given in full in the *National Intelligencer:*

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The cause originated in an information filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, by the District-Attorney thereof, and one CHARLES GOULD, named as informer, under the acts of Congress of 1861 and 1862, commonly known as the Confiscation Acts, for the confiscation and forfeiture of 1,756 shares of the capital stock of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, and of upward of $50,000 due on coupons of bonds of the same corporation as the property of LEROY M. WILEY, defendant, on the two-fold ground alleged in the information—first, of alleged use of property by Mr. WILEY in aid of the rebellion, under the act of 1861; and second, of alleged treasonable acts of Mr. WILEY under the act of 1863.

A claim and answer which had been interposed by Mr. WILEY, objecting especially to the jurisdiction, and also tendering an issue to the facts alleged in the information was stricken out by the District Court, on the ground that Mr. WILEY, being a resident of a State declared by proclamation of the President to be in rebellion, was an alien enemy and incapable of appearing, claiming, or defending in a court of the United States. Mr. WILEY was a citizen of Alabama, although he remained most of the time in the City of New-York.

A similar claim and answer interposed by the Great Western Railroad Company, as trustee for the owner of the stock and coupons, was also stricken out, on the ground that the company had no such interests in the property as would authorize it to appear and claim or defend.

A sentence of condemnation by default was accordingly entered in the District Court, directing the company to cancel the certificates of stock in the name of Mr. WILEY on its books, and to issue new certificates to the clerk of the court therefor, and adjudging a sale of the stock and distribution of the proceeds, after certain deductions, in equal moieties to the United States and to CHARLES GOULD, the informer.

From this sentence WILEY took a writ of error and appeal (for the greater caution) to the Circuit Court. He assigned errors under his writ, and the District-Attorney joined in error. The railroad company also took an appeal, but not a writ of error. The cause was duly argued before Mr. Justice NELSON, and judgment rendered, after advisement reversing the judgment and sentence of the Circuit Court, on the double ground, as stated in the opinion, of want of jurisdiction, for the reason that the property being stock of an Illinois corporation, was incapable of being found, seized, taken or brought within the Southern District of New-York; and of error in striking out the claim and answer of Mr. WILEY; and dismissing the information filed in the court below, and discharging the property from the alleged seizure of the Marshal.

From this judgment of reversal a writ of error and appeal was taken on behalf of the United States to this court, on the 25th and 28th of July last. But prior thereto, to wit: on the 20th of July, the President of the United States had granted to Mr. WILEY, and caused to be delivered to him, a full pardon, which Mr. WILEY accepted and took the prescribed amnesty oath on the 2d August. This fact was immediately brought to the notice of the District-Attorney and of the other counsel representing the United States, at his instance, but without effect.

Immediately upon the judgment of reversal in the Circuit Court, a new information, claiming the condemnation and forfeiture of the same property, on the same grounds, was filed in the District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, and proceedings thereon are still pending.

Copies of the pardon, acceptance, amnesty oath and certificates of the Secretary of State, of the filing of the same in his office, and affidavits of the facts above stated, were handed up to the court in printed forms, and the argument proceeded, Mr. J. LAROCQUE, of New-York, appearing for Mr. WILEY, and on behalf of the motion to dismiss the writ of error and appeal.

POINTS FOR WYILE.

Among the points in support of the motion were the following:

That the pardon of an offence remitted and discharged, also, at common law, all penalties and forfeitures incurred by reason of it, in which others than the King had not private vested rights. (A great number of cases cited.) In Lock *vs.* Ethrington, Liderfin's R, 265, it is said to have been resolved, on conference between the Barons of the Exchequer and other judges, that the word "pardon" includes in itself the word "released," "for all which is not excepted, is by the general words, pardoned and remitted." (See also, act of February 20, 1863, 12 U. S. Stat., 656.)

That the President, by a pardon, has power not only to absolve from the corporal punishment prescribed by law for an offence, but to remit, forego, and discharge, also, the forfeitures of property and penalties consequent upon its commission.

IX. That the pardon granted in this case was intended to have that force and effect is evident from the language used in it. It recites that the recipient "has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties." It grants him "a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed arising from participation, direct or implied, in the rebellion." It is conditioned "that he first pay all costs which have accrued in any proceedings hitherto instituted against his person or property."

The sentence of condemnation having been reversed in the Circuit Court for errors contained in it, and particularly for want of jurisdiction in the court which pronounced it, the terms of the pardon do not require the payment of any costs of that proceeding, which failed, not through the pardon, but by its own illegality and errors, nor of the proceedings in the Circuit Court which were rendered necessary to redress and correct them.

The only remedy authorized by law in this case for the review of the judgment of the Circuit Court is a writ of error, and not an appeal.

The judgment reversed having been on its face in favor of the United States as entitled to one-half of the proceeds of the forfeiture, and of the informer as entitled to the other half, the latter should have joined the United States in this writ of error to the court. The proceeding in this court is no longer upon an information where the District-Attorney represents both the United States and the informer; and the writ of error should be quashed on account of his nonjoinder.

If the writ of error or the appeal should not be dismissed on any of the foregoing grounds, then the Attorney-General should be required to elect between the prosecution of either of them which may be retained, and the prosecution of the information filed in the District Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, to enforce the same forfeiture for the same cause, and to file his election in writing in the office of the clerk of this court, within a time to be fixed by the order, and to cause the proceedings which he may not elect to continue to be dismissed; and in default of so doing the proceedings pending in this court should be dismissed.

This point was supported by citations showing the authority of the Attorney-General in such cases, and by the recitation of orders of the President charging that officer with the duty of conducting all proceedings to be had under the acts forming the basis of the information in this case.

POINTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The Attorney-General's points were briefly put:

First—Whether or not the pardon can be pleaded in this court need not now be discussed; admitting that the pardon can be pleaded in this court, it need not now be discussed whether it has been well or ill pleaded, and if well pleaded, whether it affects the issues in the record. These are questions which can only be properly considered and disposed of when the cause comes on to be heard, and ought not to be decided except upon a hearing of the whole case.

Second—The informer need not be united in this appeal. He has no such authority or control over the proceedings at any stage as that he can, without the consent of the United States, affect the interest of the defendant in error. The rights of the informer can only be asserted in the name and with the assent of the United States. The judgment, as required by the statute, forfeits the property to the United States, and by a distinct order the proceeds are distributed betwixt the informer and the United States. The argument is not a joint one in favor of the United States and the informer. As the proceeding was in the name of the United States; as the United States had sole authority and control over the proceedings, and as the judgment of forfeiture is to the United States only, it is not a case for summons and severance.

Third—That the appeal or writ of error may be sustained in such cases. See BRIGHTLEY's Digest, p. 261, and see p. 262, section 10.

Fourth—There is nothing but WILEY's bare statement that there is a new information in Illinois, but if there is such a proceeding in Illinois, it presents no case for the election which the court is asked to require. Besides, the Attorney-General has no authority to elect.

Case pending.

TEXAS.

Gov. Hamilton to the Freedmen of Texas.

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, recently addressed the freedmen, to remove from their minds the present impression that Christmas will bring to them great gifts and privileges. We extract the following:

I have been informed, from many sources, that you have been told that about Christmas something would be done for you by government. That there would be a division of property for your benefit—that homes would be furnished to you by the government, and other things given to you without price. I tell you, in the name of the President and the government, whose servant I am, that all this is false—whoever has told you this has lied to you. The government has given you all that it can give you—that is your freedom. If you are not willing to work for your living you do not deserve to be free. The great mass of men, white as well as black, have to work for a living, and those who refuse to do so are not friends but enemies of the government. If, then, you are friends to the government, you will work for a living—you will obey the laws—you will not be idle and vicious—you will do your duty, and try to preserve the good name which you have won by your good conduct in the past. You can only do this by labor.

The United States Government has no land in Texas to give you; it owns no land in Texas, and none will be taken from white people to give to you. The government will do no wrong. Every man who is idle, and not engaged in making an honest living, is an enemy to the government. The government cannot protect its enemies, and every one is its enemy who does not obey the laws. The laws require every one to respect the property of others. If you disturb the property of others, you are enemies of the laws and of the government, and will be treated accordingly. The laws must be preserved—they shall be preserved—against every enemy, white or black. You are without homes, and you have no means of living by your labor but by hiring to labor for others. This is not hard—it is right. I know it is not hard, for in early life I tried it myself. When you have labored long enough to lay up some money, you can then buy homes of your own. Now, if you are relying upon what some fool has told you the government would do for you, bitter disappointment will be your lot. The government has given you all that it has to give you, and that is your freedom. That is enough; if you deserve freedom, you can do the rest.

If you wait until Christmas to provide yourselves with homes, what will be your condition when cold weather comes on, and you are without homes, without food, without provisions of any sort, and still the government has done nothing which you have been told would be done? But one thing can happen—you will not starve while there is something in sight to eat—you will, in such case, begin to take it from others, and then you will be, under the law, rogues and thieves. Do not be deceived—because the government made you free it will not protect you in idleness and thieving. It is my duty to see that the laws are respected—they shall be respected. If it should become necessary to keep the public peace and protect the property of citizens, I will not only call on the United States soldiers, but I will call upon the citizens. No violence can happen without your being the sufferers. I beg you, for your own good, to act wisely. Go to work at once. Don't wait for Christmas. What does that mean? Will Christmas bring you food, clothing and homes? If you think so, I tell you that you are deceived.

I will exert myself to afford you all of the protection that the law gives to every citizen, but at the same time you must understand that you are like all others, accountable to the law for every wrong that you may do. Your best course is at once to engage to work for whoever will pay you the best price. If you do not you will be in want. You cannot all live in towns. There is only so much work that can be found in the towns of the country. When that is supplied, no one else can find anything to do. The labor of those who cultivate the soil is the support of the country, and that labor you have at your control. The prices of labor are high, and you ought to be thankful that such a prospect is opened to you for your support. I am anxious that you should not be imposed on by those who, under pretence of being your friends, are in fact your worst enemies. The man who tells you that the government will support you without work is not your real friend—he lies to you, and will lead you into trouble.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Important Letter from Gov. Peirpoint.

The following is the letter from Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, and the action of the Legislature, already alluded to in our Washington correspondence:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Dec. 8, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, I herewith transmit to you an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to repeal the second section of an act passed on the 13th of May, 1862, entitled 'An Act giving the consent of the Legislature of Virginia to the formation and erection of a new State within the limits of this State,'" &c., with a request that you lay the same before the honorable body over which you preside. I am, very respectfully, F. H. PEIRPOINT.

Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States.

An act to repeal the second section of an act passed on the thirteenth day of May, 1862, entitled "An act giving the consent of the Legislature of Virginia to the formation and erection of a new State within the jurisdiction of this State;" also repealing the act passed on the thirty-first day of January, 1863, entitled "An act giving the consent of the State of Virginia to the County of Berkeley being admitted into and becoming part of the State of West Virginia;" also repealing the act passed on the fourth day of February, 1863, entitled "An act giving consent to the admission of certain counties into the new State of West Virginia upon certain conditions," and withdrawing consent to the transfer of jurisdiction over the several counties in each of said acts mentioned. Passed Dec. 5, 1865.

Whereas, It sufficiently appears that the conditions prescribed in the several acts of the General Assembly of the restored Government of Virginia intended to give consent to the transfer from this State to the State of West Virginia of jurisdiction over the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, and the several other counties mentioned in the Act of Feb. 4, 1863, hereinafter recited, have not been complied with; and the consent of Congress, as required by the Constitution of the United States, not having been obtained, in order to give effect to such transfer, so that the proceedings heretofore had on this subject are simply inchoate, and said consent may properly be withdrawn; and the General Assembly regarding the contemplated disintegration of the Commonwealth, even if within its constitutional competency, as liable to many objections of the gravest character; and not only in respect to the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, over which the State of West Virginia has prematurely attempted to exercise jurisdiction, but also as to the several other counties above referred to:

SECTION 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That the second section of the Act passed on the 13th day of May, 1862, entitled "An act giving the consent of the Legislature of Virginia to the formation and erection of a new State within the jurisdiction of this State," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed on the thirty-first day of January, 1863, entitled "An act giving the consent of the State of Virginia to the County of Berkeley being admitted into and becoming part of the State of West Virginia," be, and the same is in like manner, hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed on the fourth day of February, 1863, entitled "An act giving consent to the admission of certain counties into the new State of West Virginia upon certain conditions," be, and the same is in like manner, hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all consent, in any manner heretofore given, or intended to be given by the General Assembly of Virginia, to the transfer from its jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of the State of West Virginia of any of the counties mentioned in either of the above recited acts, be, and the same is hereby withdrawn. And all acts, ordinances and resolutions, heretofore passed, purporting to give such consent, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

A copy from the rolls.

Teste: J. BELL BIGGER,
Clerk House of Delegates and keeper of rolls of Virginia.

KENTUCKY.

Gen. Palmer and the Freedmen—His Order Abolishing Slavery.

The late action of Major-Gen. PALMER, in proclaiming the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, has been considerably commented upon, and is no doubt premature; but the colored recipients of the tidings, having full faith in the General's ability to make good his word, have been holding meetings of jubilee, and among their festivities, visited the General and called on him for a speech. The General responded to the call, and made a speech suitable to the crowd and the occasion. He congratulated them that he was not speaking to the property of any man, but free citizens, who had their own moral and spiritual salvation in their own hands. He told them that, now the struggle was over and the victory won, that bitterness of feeling among the whites would subside, and that the freedmen would be respected as their action deserved. The Ohio River was no longer a wall between the state of freedom and the state of slavery, and the military pass of a Provost Marshal was no longer necessary for the colored man in order to cross over that river. In concluding his speech, Gen. PALMER exhorted the colored people to so live in their new condition as to reflect credit upon themselves and the friends who had labored for their welfare.

We add the official order in full:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 6.—The General Commanding announces that, though the fact has not been officially announced, enough is known to warrant the statement that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery has been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, and is, to all intents and purposes, a part of said constitution.

Whatever doubts may have heretofore existed on the subject, slavery has now ceased to exist in Kentucky, and with it fall all the laws of the State heretofore in force for its support.

General Orders number thirty-two and forty-nine and all other orders from these headquarters relating to the issuing of passes to colored people having become unnecessary, are therefore rescinded. From henceforth colored people will be under the protection of the general laws of the land, and if the owners or operators of boats or railroads shall disregard their undoubted right to travel at pleasure, upon conforming to reasonable regulations, they are advised to apply promptly to the courts for redress.

By command of Major-Gen. J. M. PALMER.
E. B. HARLAN,
Captain and A. A. G.
Official: WM. W. LEVERETT, A. D. C.

Mobile.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS—THE CHIVALRY HOPEFUL.

A Mobile correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Last spring Mobile was a city of ruins, warehouses ruined by the great explosion, merchants ruined by the war, politicians ruined by the abject defeat, women bankrupt in heart and hope. I had not seen it since, till the other day, emerging from the chaotic interior. One rubbed his eyes as he was whirled through the bustling streets to be assured that he was not deceived by an unsubstantial vision. Warehouses were rising, torpedoes had been removed from the harbor, and a fleet of sail and steam vessels lined the repaired wharves. The main thoroughfares resounded with the rush of business. The hotels were overflowing. The "new blood of the South" was of a truth leaping in right rictous pulsations through the veins of the last captured city of the coast.

Everywhere, in the throng of cotton-buyers, around the reeking bars, at the public tables, in the crowded places of amusement, two classes crowded and commingled—Northern speculators and rebel soldiers. These last come on you in every guise. For example, single rooms at the hotel were out of the question, and I received a jolly fellow, who looked as if he might be magnificent in a charge—on the breakfast table—as my room-mate. He turned out to have been a Chief of Staff to a conspicuous Southern General. I fell into conversation with my neighbor at dinner, which soon drifted from requests for the mustard into a discussion of the claims of Southern "members" to seats in Congress. By-and-by he casually mentioned that he had been in the rebel service, which might interfere with his taking the test oath!

The personal demeanor of these gentlemen is unexceptionable. Formerly a Southerner was moody, and resentful of approaches from Yankee-speaking strangers, unless they came properly introduced. Now he is as warm and unrestrained without the introduction as he used to be after it. That is about the most marked change one notices on the social surface. But there is no abatement in the old ambitious pretensions. The North, we are told, must have the Southern trade; and with that trade it is to be corrupted. The North will be politically a power divided against itself; the South will be a unit, and will rule again as it always has ruled. "Which side will we take?" answered an adept in political shuffling, whose presence graced many a caucus in Washington in the old times. "Why, the side that bids the highest for us, of course. And you needn't be at any loss to know which side that is. You've been whipping us right soundly. We acknowledge the whipping, but we don't kiss the hand that gave it. We'll unite with the opposition up North, and between us we'll make a majority. Then we'll show you who's going to govern this country."

Eastern Alabama.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, of the 22d, says:

"All accounts we hear from Eastern Alabama, represent that the negroes on farms, where the owners stay, are doing well, working as they have always done. Whenever the owner leaves they are apt to be somewhat idle. Several gentlemen tell us that the negroes, thus far, work as well in the cotton as the corn-field. The most of them require some watching. There now appears to be no desire to leave the old plantation; yet the freedmen are scarce who will make a contract for next year.

The crops generally are below average ones. Many farmers are now buying all the corn they can, intending next year to plant every acre of ground in cotton.

All the late Confederate soldiers are at work hopefully. One, who has been wounded badly several times, told us that since LEE's surrender he had been hard at work, and by being daily in the fields and giving everything his personal attention, had succeeded in raising forty bales of cotton.

About a month ago he abandoned crutches. He told us of others equally energetic. The croakers and 'lamenters' throughout the land are not found among the men who occupied fighting positions in the late Confederate Army."

The Coup d'Etat in Louisiana.

The Legislature of Louisiana in session last Winter chose Messrs. HAHN and CUTLER to the United States Senate. The present Legislature, elected under the same constitution, viz., that of September, 1864, have voted not only in favor of a bill against that constitution, and calling a State Convention to adopt another, but have refused to recognize Messrs. HAHN and CUTLER as Senators elect, and have already chosen to this office Mr. RANDALL HUNT and Judge BOYER. The following extract from the minutes is more satisfactory than the report by telegraph:

"The committee of fifteen reported resolutions solemnly protesting against the admission of Messrs. HAHN and CUTLER as the Senators of this State in the United States Senate, upon the ground that they represent the representatives of only a small fraction of the people of this State, and requesting the Governor to telegraph these resolutions to our Representatives in Washington, to be by them laid before the Senate of the United States.

"These resolutions passed, by a suspension of the ules, un animously."

Alexander H. Stephens on the Hampton Roads Conference.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: While in Augusta the other day I saw ALEX. H. STEPHENS—a little old man with most marvelous eyes—looking not so much like a human being as like a character from one of DICKENS's stories. Yet if Georgians reverence anybody it is Mr. STEPHENS; and there isn't the least question but that his presence in the State is beneficial in the best sense. He resists all importunities to make a public speech; but I am told that he converses freely with all who call upon him, and that he urges everybody to accept the issue of the war in the most cheerful and liberal spirit. While in Columbus two weeks ago I was told of a letter he wrote to a friend in that city immediately after the famous Hampton Roads conference. I tried in every way to get a sight of it, but without success. The gentleman who told me of it had read it, and used these words in respect thereto—"He said that peace could be obtained on terms not humiliating to the South, and that it ought to be made at once, but Mr. DAVIS and his principal advisers did not want peace."

Gen. Beauregard Will Not Desert His Country.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has written the following letter to the *Echo d'Italia:*

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to thank you for your article of the 27th of October, in reply to an ungenerous attack upon me by the Paris *Avenir Nationale*, a paper which ought to be satisfied that I am not a soldier of fortune.

When my native State, Louisiana, required my services, I drew my sword without hesitation, as a son rushes to rescue his mother from the torrent, without thought of his own safety.

At one time, in order to escape the hatred of Northern fanatics, I thought of seeking a refuge in Brazil, but the generous sentiments expressed by President JOHNSON toward the Southern States have persuaded me, together with a great many other Confederate officers and soldiers, to remain in Louisiana. I prefer to live here, poor and forgotten, rather than to be endowed with honor and riches in a foreign country.

With sincere respect, your obdient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 17, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The Times will contain regularly:

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the Times the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

☞ The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times will be enlarged about the first of January.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Department has received a communication from our Consul at Havre, France, dated Nov. 30, 1865, containing the following account of the rise, progress and disappearance of the cholera at that port: Cholera first appeared on the 10th day of October, and was doubtless introduced by an arrival from Paris—where the disease was at its height—of about 900 German emigrants, on their way to New-York. There were about 50 deaths from cholera at Havre, principally among the poorer classes in the environs. During the last ten days of November not a single case had been reported, and the chief health officer pronounced the city free from all contagious disease, and had been instructed to deliver clean bills of health to vessels leaving that port.

The remains of Mr. Jonathan Gillett, formerly of this city, who suddenly disappeared at Toledo about three years ago, have been found buried in an alleyway of that city. It is supposed he was murdered by a keeper of a saloon, and it is known that he must have had quite a large sum of money in his possession at the time of his disappearance. The saloon keeper subsequently committed suicide, but the city has offered a large reward for information that may lead to the discovery of the murderer.

A Georgia letter-writer says that, "for one Northern man coming into the Carolinas to live, there are at least twenty coming into Georgia. It is plain fact, and no exaggeration, to say that there are hundreds of such men locating in Northern and Western Georgia. They come mainly from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, though there are men from New-York, Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin. The greater portion of all these were soldiers."

Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, was inaugurated on the 14th inst. The tone of his address is eminently loyal, patriotic and hopeful. He pays a tribute to the good conduct of the negroes during the war, favors their receiving the fullest civil protection, and considers that their labor, rendered willing and intelligent by just and kind treatment, is indispensable to the prosperity of the State.

The Missouri Legislature has passed a bill allowing prisoners to be discharged when three-fourths of the term for which they were sentenced has expired, provided they conform strictly for that time to all the rules of the prison. The Governor is also empowered to pardon all those sentenced for life, if at the end of fifteen years they can show a clear conduct record.

The Mississippi Legislature has reconsidered its vote rejecting the Constitutional Amendment, and ratified it under certain conditions and reservations, which will be found in another column. The ratification by Alabama is accompanied with the declaration that it is adopted "with the understanding that it does not confer on Congress the power to legislate upon the political status of freedmen."

Hon. Darius Lyman, of Cleveland, Ohio, died on the 13th inst., in the 77th year of his age. He was a native of Goshen, Conn., but moved to Ravanna, Ohio, in the year 1814. He served at various periods both as State Representative and Senator, and was long actively interested in the public improvements and legislation of the State. For some years he acted as Probate Judge of the County of Portage.

Mr. John C. Williams, a prominent merchant and highly esteemed citizen of Chicago, and one of its earliest settlers, died in that city on the 12th inst. Mr. Williams was a native of Argyle, Washington County, in this State, and removed with his family to Illinois in the year 1834.

D. S. Warren, mail carrier from Iowa City to Washington, Iowa, was frozen to death a few nights since on his way to the latter place. Mr. Warren was seventy-eight years of age, and his horse being fast in a mud hole, and the night being dark from a snow storm, the old man and his horse both perished.

John E. Clark, formerly Professor of Mathematics in Michigan State University, has just been chosen to the chair of mathematics in Antioch College; and S. B. Langly, teacher of chemistsy at Harvard University, to the chair of chemistry in the same institution.

The foreign trade of Boston this year, says the *Traveler*, will amount to nearly sixty millions of dollars of imports, reckoned in United States currency. There is a great increase in her East India taade, there being fifteen ships on the way to that port.

Col. S. S. Goode, of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, before the command of the regiment was given to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, has fallen heir to a large estate in England. At the time of the reception of the news, Col. Goode was keeping a drinking-saloon in Carlinville, Ill.

The last Legislature of Utah enacted a law ostensibly for taxation to erect school-houses. Several Salt Lake Gentile merchants were assessed a total of $8,000, and thereupon rebelled and appealed to the courts; and the Supreme Court granted their prayers for an injunction, on Nov. 14.

A letter from New-Orleans states that the returned Secessionists are collecting funds wherewith to erect a monument to the memory of Mumford, who was executed by order of Gen. Butler for pulling down the American flag.

Two men, named Williams and Wilson, were lately assassinated and robbed in the neighborhood of Selma, Ala. They were said to have been agents or detectives in the service of John Hardy, the United States Marshal.

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has pardoned Gov. Howes, W. E. Simms, and others, indicted for treason, and recommends to the Assembly that all persons similarly indicted be pardoned.

Mr. John L. Thompson, formerly editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, is in London, engaged in literary labors in connection with the press of that city.

A Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile *Times* says the negroes are beginning to appreciate their condition, and are rapidly making contracts for the coming year.

Robert H. Marr, having applied to be readmitted to the practice of the law without taking the test oath, has been permitted by the Supreme Court to file a printed argument.

The Princeton *Standard* says that twenty-two of the students of the College of New-Jersey have been dismissed by the faculty for participation in a "horn spree."

Major Wallach, of Washington, has approved the act of the city government authorizing a special election on the subject of negro suffrage in the District.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad will be opened for travel as far as Webster, Conn., by the 1st of January.

The Orange County papers complain bitterly of the lawlessness in that region. Robberies and personal outrages are frequent.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday in Chicago. Several extensive buildings were burned to the ground. The total loss was about $250,000.

A petroleum well has been struck at Dutch Creek, near Marietta, Ohio, by the workmen of the Equitable Company of this city.

Hon. Phillip Allen, formerly Governor of Rhode Island, and afterward United States Senator, died on the 11th inst. at his residence in Providence.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, for Liverpool, was detained several hours at Portland yesterday, by the delay in the arrival of the Canada mails.

Harewood Hospital, on the estate of Mr. Corcoran, the banker, near Washington, is the only one now open in the District.

O. M. King, the murderer of J. N. Rogers, was executed on the 13th inst. at Visalia, Cal.

At Quebec and Montreal yesterday morning the mercury fell to 8 and 12 degrees below zero.

LOCAL NEWS.

Two more Fenian Senators—namely, Messrs. D. O'Sullivan, of Albany, and B. B. Daly, of Indiana—have arrived in town, and will join their brethren in the session on Monday morning, when the Senate will resume its sittings. Senator Daly, who framed the constitution under which the Senate is working, supports President Roberts; Senator O'Sullivan is investigating the senatorial and cabinet difficulties, and has not made known his views. The Killian Circle of the F. B. is to be organized this afternoon, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery.

The case of The People *vs.* John Hackett, who was tried in the court of Oyer and Terminer for causing the death of John Green by stabbing, was submitted to the jury on Friday, and yesterday afternoon they came into court with their verdict finding the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. He was remanded for sentence.

The Board of City Canvassers yesterday decided to receive the disputed election returns of the Seventh District of the Seventh Ward and Eleventh District of the Fourth Ward. The canvass is now complete, and the result will be officially declared on Monday.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, Twenty-first-street, in this city, by the Council of the University of the City of New-York, in session on the 13th inst.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Justice Shipman sentenced Francisco Buhagier, a counterfeiter of United States currency, to pay a fine of $5,000, and be confined in the State Prison for fifteen years.

Mr. H. M. Fay made a quite satisfactory exposure, last evening, at Cooper Institute, of the Davenport Brothers' deceptions. He will make further exposures next week.

Mr. Bright on the Political Position of England.

Want of space has precluded our giving in full the speech of Mr. Bright, delivered at Bradford on the 30th of last month, but there are points contained in it which are worthy of prominent allusion. The speech is in the main a bold and vigorous impeachment of the Tory party and its political course for a long series of years. It has been preëminently the party of exclusiveness, narrow-mindedness and retrogression. On all the great Reform questions debated during this period, it has sternly set its face against popular concessions, and has striven to oppose social progress in any direction whatever. It has been the party of a byegone day, fighting against new ideas and new influences. It is now shorn of much of its power and passing fast into decay, from its inaptness in accommodating itself to the spirit of the age, and it will before long have ceased to exist altogether.

Mr. Bright supports this sweeping charge by numerous specifications. He commences with the administration of the year 1760, and following years—an administration of continuous war, enormous debt, crushing taxation, pauperism, and a period of almost the extinction of freedom. The Test and Corporation Acts were by the Tories bitterly opposed, in a spirit of the narrowest bigotry. The question of extended representation was only carried, against their stern opposition, after many years of the most intense agitation, and only when its further postponement became dangerous to the stability of the country. Even when this necessary concession was forced upon them, they testified their anger and contempt by absence from their seats in Parliament. The gross corruptions of the municipal system were removed in spite only of their resistance, and they almost prevented the giving aid to national education by their persistent refusal to allow public grants, excepting through the hands of the Established Church.

Mr. Bright gives, of course, a prominent place to the action of the Tory party on the Corn-Law question, and in the discussion of which he bore so distinguished a part. We cannot quote his words, however. American readers are familiar with the length of the Anti-Corn Law agitation, but it would be difficult for one not immediately concerned to appreciate its intensity. The great landowners saw in the proposed repeal the bursting of the floodgates of society and the obliteration of its ancient landmarks, while the small farmers vociferously prophesied ruin, speedy and inevitable. But the Tories were beaten and the food of the people was no longer taxed. Had the Anti-Corn Leaguers and their supporters not prevailed, a state of social excitement would have ensued which might have resulted in anarchy itself.

We need not follow Mr. Bright through the many other instances in which the Tories arrayed themselves against the party of the people, such as the abolition of religious tests in the national universities, but may content ourselves with remarking that Mr. Bright attributes to the Tories a continual war against right, justice and morality. Their attitude and power in the existing condition of the Reform question are, of course, of chief importance at the present time. Lord Derby is its leader, and from him no countenance can be expected. The country has, however, advanced a step toward the granting of increased electoral privileges in the late election, whereby the Liberal party in Parliament was materially strengthened, and a corresponding weakness entailed upon its opponents.

Mr. Bright believes that the Ministry will introduce a Reform bill, and that it will be conceived with all sincerity. It is noteworthy that he is not anxious for very rapid progress in the extension of the suffrage—perhaps it would be more correct to say that he will be satisfied with the partial measure introduced by government in 1860. There are about seven millions of adults in Great Britain, and of these 1,300,000 only are at present entitled to vote. The proposition in 1860 was to reduce the qualifications from £50 tenancies in counties and £10 in boroughs, to £10 and £6 respectively. This would probably open the polls to another half million, according to Mr. Bright as we understand him, but we believe that a much larger number would be added to the registers. He would accept this concession as a very important improvement upon the Reform Act of 1832. In this he represents a large class. There are immense numbers of inhabitants of the suburbs of London, for instance, whose rental is just below the £50 mark, and who would be admitted under the plan of 1860, and a less liberal one than which he presumes will not be offered.

We have lately said that we have little faith in the British Government upon this question of Reform. Nor do we see in Mr. Bright's speech much reason to alter our opinion. The difficulties under which the country labored in the decade prior to 1832 were favorable to political agitation, as was the condition of the country during much of the Chartist excitement since that period, and which grew partly out of an obnoxious Poor Law, and much distress among the working classes. We trust we may be mistaken, and that the Ministry which professes itself pledged to reform will redeem that pledge.

Before dismissing the subject, we may be permitted to wonder how any considerable number of persons can have recognized in Mr. Bright any desire for office. His position is well defined as a leader to whom office would be, if not absolutely distasteful, certainly injurious. A seat in the Cabinet would be viewed with dislike by most of his constituents, and would deprive him of much of his political influence over a large number of middle-class Englishmen. Of course, he cannot be termed an opposition member, since he promises his support to the new government measure, whenever that may see the light; but we are sure that he will never cease to be an independent member. No less can be predicted of the consistent and sturdy associate and friend of Richard Cobden.

"Municipal Reform."

We are just through a canvass which leaves the question of "Municipal Reform" fresh in the minds of our people, who are prepared, therefore, to act upon any tangible case. The *Evening Post* presents such a case. The Common Council has authorized a ten years' lease of apartments for the Corporation Counsel, at a rental of $18,000 per annum! This, assuming ten per cent as the basis, is equivalent to an investment of $180,000 annually to furnish an office-room for the Corporation Counsel!

The object of a *ten* years' lease is obvious. The completion of the new Court House obviates the temporary necessity of seeking outside office for the Corporation Counsel. The tax-payers bleed freely in the erection of palaces for the accommodation of its courts. The object, manifestly, is to call the courts and their Counsel out of the streets into judicial halls. To anticipate and thwart this purpose, the Common Council, with indecent haste, ties up the Counsel to the Corporation with a ten years' lease!

With this *fact* staring the tax-payers in the face, it is scarcely necessary to add that the recipient of the $18,000 a year is Fernando Wood. What other "confidence man" is capable of practicing so stupendously upon the city's forbearance? And this municipal bond for $1,800,000 follows close upon the heels of a speech in which the same Fernando Wood appears as the champion of reform!

The city could *purchase* entire buildings in Nassau-street for less money than it costs to lease offices in the second-story of that building! This, therefore, is a tangible swindle. Here is a case for the "Citizen's Association" and the *Tribune*. This is a case and an opportunity for the Mayor, who stopped a smaller leak by vetoing a printing grab. This is a case for all who really desire and intend to *begin* the work of reform. The courts should be moved for a mandamus to arrest the consummation of the swindle.

The Corporation Counsel elect, Mr. O'Gorman, was the Reform candidate—so eminently a municipal reformer that the *Tribune*, in its zeal for municipal purity, ignored his secession and copperhead principles and action. This giant "reformer" is to signalize his advent to office by executing a lease for his own offices, on a second-floor of an outside building, at $18,000 per annum, just as the county, at greatest expense, is furnishing as for its courts and its Counsel. This swindle cannot be perfected without Mr. O'Gorman's sanction and name. The "citizens" who expended their money liberally to elect a "Reform" Counsel, will enjoy the luxury, first, creating court palaces, and then paying $18,000 a year to that other great "Reformer," Fernando Wood, for the rent of office for the model "Reform" Counsel to the Corporation.

Of course, the great organ of "Reform" will speak out indignantly against this restless, profligate instance of "Ring Corruption."

Our Transatlantic Cousins.

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., one of the English capitalists who accompanied Sir Morton Peto to this country, has recently addressed a letter to his constituents of Perthshire, Scotland, giving some account of his visit to America, and his impressions of the material resources and the popular characteristics of the great Western Republic. After many kind and complimentary remarks, he says: "I found a deep and prevailing sentiment existing that this country had been wanting in sympathy during the war; but this very feeling of soreness, I believe, owes its origin to *the depth of their regard for the old country.*"

This is a very pleasant hypothesis, and one very natural for a true-born Briton to adopt; for there is no possible communication, however uncomplimentary, which could be made to him, from which he could not extract aliment for the inevitable and ineffable national conceit. The prevailing opinion in England has always been, and is to this day, that everything in the social, political, literary or commercial world of America is ordered with special reference to British approbation. This is true of the friends as well as the enemies of the United States in that almighty little island. When Mr. Beecher first arrived there, he was beset by friendly deputations from Liverpool, London, Manchester, and other important cities, offering him precious opportunities to set his country right before the tribunal of a British public; and very much astonished and perplexed were they when he replied to them (in substance:) "Gentlemen, I don't propose to speak in England. What your people may think of us and of our war, though of vast importance to you, as the sequel will show, cannot be of any practical moment to *us*. This business that we have on hand is our own affair, and we must manage it in our own way. I am going to the Continent for my health." On his return homeward he was again approached from a new standpoint, and consented to assist his friends, the English Liberals, in the important work which they had begun to appreciate, of enlightening their own public for its own sake. After vilifying us systematically for four years, the London *Times*, on the death of Mr. Lincoln, moralized most sweetly on the satisfaction which British sympathy must afford the American people in their sorrow, seeing that they were so notoriously sensitive to every manifestation of feeling or opinion from that source!

There was a time, unquestionably, when the remark of Mr. Kinnaird might have been accepted as substantially true: and he may thank the mad and reckless injustice of the governing classes of his own country, and the press that reflects their views, if now it must be pronounced by all who have observed the rapid change which has been going on among us in this respect, not very far from false. Identity of origin, community of laws and language, similarity of religion—all these are powerful bonds indeed between the nations; but the trouble is that the Americans have always felt the influence of these considerations, but the English, as a people, never. After our Revolutionary war, and again after the war of 1812, all the best intellect of this country united in the work of calming the national acerbity, abating the old grudges, and replacing narrow prejudices by a large and liberal sympathy with our brethren and fathers, whose best principles we had inherited, and whose blood was in our veins. And with a good degree of success. The old bitterness had well nigh died out on this side of the water. The Yankee schoolboy had quite ceased to call the imaginary foe against whom he drew his sword of lath, "the British;" and the least educated and most impulsive of our citizens had begun to respond right cordially to allusions made to this most obvious and becoming national brotherhood. But not so with our Transatlantic relatives. A few utterances of the better portion of their press, and of exceptional and partially-proscribed orators, gave token, indeed, that a portion of their people were truly our brothers, by being, in their politic principles, truly English; but every traveler who came in contact with Englishmen at home, or on the Continent, must have felt the mortification of discovering how promptly the majority of them would repudiate everything of character or interest which they might be supposed to have in common with us.

But the bitterest surprise awaited the lovers of England in the astounding revelations of British sentiment which came to the surface, when the dissolution of our republic of States, deemed certain, was hailed with undisguised and almost universal exultation, and the great exponent of that freedom which we had supposed recognized as the very "son of the loins" of the British Constitution was declared by the British people a common nuisance which it was the interest of all Christendom to abate. It has been said, in apology for this unnatural attitude, that they lacked information, and this is true enough; but who ever met the Englishman in England, in Berlin, in Florence, in Rome, in Paris, or on the way between—of all the crowds who were ever ready to assail with characteristic insolence and self-complacency the American traveler—who was willing to accept the required instruction, or who failed to leave the impression of a deep-seated, incurable hostility, which would be hate if it were not contempt?

That all this is changed since the triumph of our arms and the new stability of our institutions, does not alter the fact, which was so unexpectedly revealed to us, that the English Government, and certain large and influential classes of the English people, earnestly desire our destruction. That we have proved to be stronger than they supposed, is not likely to make them wish our ruin any less. And we—we were astounded when we discovered the claws protruding from the velvet; we surely are not, because they are withdrawn again, going to forget that they are there.

No, no, Mr. Kinnaird; the American people certainly do *not*, now-a-days, "love the old country" *much*, nor trust it *any*. The attentions which were paid to you and your colleagues, were paid to you and your colleagues and the noble class of English Liberals whom you represent; who, in the days when not so much we, but the good old principles of English liberty, were under a cloud, stood up manfully against commercial greed and aristocratic selfishness, for the right. You, we honor; you, we love; in you we recognize the England of our laws, our literature, our Bible; and the actual, obvious, conventional England of 1861 may thank you, and men of your stamp, if its injustice and perfidy has not lighted in the American heart the fire of an inextinguishable hate.

The Confidence Woman in the Kitchen Area.

We see that "Ellen A. Mahony, H. D. F. S.," (which is said to mean Head Directress of the Fenian Sisterhood,) is out in a letter to the "intelligent Irish ladies" of America, urging their coöperation in "the glorious work of Ireland's regeneration." She tells them what is wanted, for the most part, is *money*—which is not difficult to understand.

But the Head Directress is no less explicit upon the purposes for which these funds are needed. "Money must be raised to fit out a fleet and to equip an army;" and the cheerful assurance is proffered that "soon Green Erin will be a battle-field; soon the sunburst will stream over every hill and valley of our land."

Now, we all know what "intelligent Irish ladies" means; it means Bridget. "Only this, and nothing more."

Poor, honest, hard-working, affectionate Bridget, who has already sent half, perhaps three-quarters, of her scanty earnings to the never-to-be-forgotten circle in the dear old home, and become thereby a proverb of faithfulness throughout the world. To Bridget, thus depleted, comes Mistress Mahony, kindly protesting: "We only ask a *portion* of your worldly goods," and lays hands on two-thirds of the quarter that remains to her. "Ten dollars," says she, "will purchase an Irish Revolutionary Bond. Surely, surely, in view of the good to be accomplished, I need not," &c., &c., &c. "And *what* good, thin?" asks hesitating Bridget. Is it credible, the impudence of the reply? "An army is to be equipped, and a fleet to set sail" from this country "for the hallowed shores of Erin!"

And now, to show that we are not wrong in our surmise of the class whom this shameless imposture is intended to affect, hear the Head Directress further: "It is hoped that each sister will endeavor to possess one of those bonds. If impracticable now, as in some cases, *make a payment during each week, or at each meeting*, requesting the Treasurer to credit you for amounts thus paid in. * * * I need not speak more at length to intelligent Irish ladies." "And again, do not consider your work accomplished by liberal donations upon your own part. Each sister should consider herself a bond agent, and work as she has never worked before, in furtherance of the grand and holy work to which we are pledged; a work so holy, that I call upon you unhesitatingly; nay, if need be, I beg of you, by every tender, every endearing memory, *to give even more than you can spare.*"

We will not attempt to define the limit beyond which this outrageous Fenian organization may safely go, in thus boldly proposing the equipment of an expedition (on American shores) hostile to a foreign Power with which we are at peace. Perhaps the very transparency of the humbug, becoming daily more apparent, is making the whole movement a matter for the cognizance of the police rather than of the Secretary of State. It is quite useless, too, trying to arrest the fatal alacrity with which the common class of Irish *men* rush to the snare of every sharper, who would lure them to their ruin. For many a day yet, we fear that the Irishman's best, as well as his worst qualities, will be played upon by designing men, to bring him to mischief and to grief. But this new phase in the nefarious game—this attempt to abuse the finest traits of the Irish character with pretexts for levying onerous tribute upon the monthly earnings of the poor and industrious *women*, we have some hope will find a check in the sound sense of the contemplated victims. We have much faith in Bridget; and we sincerely trust that when Mistress Mahony, or any of these mousing bond agents, comes fumbling round her strong-box, or sniffing at her savings-bank book, she will rise in the majesty of her wrath, and turn the trollop out of the kitchen.

The Brute Element.

In close juxtaposition to an account of the high civilization which distinguished Tom Sayers' funeral, we published a few days ago a singularly cool comment from the London *Times* on the negro outbreak in Jamaica. The *Times* is an advocate of speedy justice in disturbances like this. It argues that between a very hot climate and the natural excitement of the moment, the officers of Her Majesty the Queen, who hung and shot some two thousand negroes in a matter of forty-eight hours, were quite excusable for the rapidity of their action. It regrets "that the tone of the dispatches had not been more guarded," but is willing to forgive the too lively description of shootings and hangings, in view of the fact that shootings and hangings were the right thing in the right place.

In another article of the same date the London *Times* piously sets up the King of Dahomey as the type, and "very moral," of the sudden outburst of the brute element in human (or negro) nature in Jamaica. After some decades of political liberty, it reasons, these unlucky sons of Ham all at once develop the Dahomey type of barbarism, and run a muck of murder and rapine. Occasional fits of bloodthirstiness, it asserts, are inseparable from the negro organism; and, civilize them as we may, once in a while they are sure to sharpen their knives and go in for a general throat-cutting. In some manner the doctrine of immersion seems to be peculiarly connected with this idiosyncrasy, inasmuch as Gordon, the leader of the recent revolt, and one Rev. William Knibb, who was seriously implicated in the rebellion of 1831-2, were both preachers of the Baptist persuasion. The *Times* is not very explicit on this mysterious relationship between Baptists and bloodthirstiness, and we leave the further discussion of the matter to Sir Morton Peto, in his capacity as Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Now, if the London *Times* is correct in saying of the negroes that "the remote descendants of the King of Dahomey's subjects show themselves in a moment 'the very moral' of their African forefathers:" that "they are as treacherous and as ready for deeds of blood, hideous and ridiculous, as when they could slay their thousands to fill a trench with human gore"—then we, of the free and glorious United States of America, are in a piteous pickle. We have no less than four millions of this same race upon our hands, and who knows when the Dahomey fever may attack them?

But, as it happens, we have already tested that question pretty well. We have gone through four years of a war which was not without its instances of insane ferocity. There was a stormy outbreak of the brute element at Fort Pillow in 1864; Andersonville only lacked dramatic effect, while in intensity of plot it was quite up to the Dahomey school. With examples like this before them, with just that kind of power in their hands that would tempt weak natures to crime, these Southern slaves went through it all with a Christ-like gentleness and forgiveness that has no parallel in the history of oppressed peoples.

It may be—we venture mildly to suggest—that the King of Dahomey is not the only embodied cruelty on record. Half a century ago there were certain drownings and butcheries in the city of Lyons, in which, as all the parties were white, the Dahomey legacy could have had no part. Only two years ago, in this good city of New-York, men were strung up to awning-posts, women shot down, little children brained against stone walls: murder was piled on murder, until San Domingo paled beneath the lurid glare lit up by the friends of Gov. Seymour. The brute element *then* was not a Dahomey legacy. Is it possible that a few souvenirs of animal passion are left in the blood of white civilization? Let Lyons, the Place de la Grève, Fort Pillow, Andersonville, the New-York riots—yes, and the British vengeance in Jamaica, for which the London *Times* apologizes—let all these testify that the brute element is seen, sometimes, outside of servile insurrections.

Jack Bunsby Redivivus.—In Mr. Hecker's letter to the Committee of the Democratic Union, which we printed Saturday, occurs the following "self-raising" paragraph:

> "Your commendatory expressions of my conduct throughout the canvass are best appreciated by my consciousness of the performance of duty as a citizen, in accepting the position of standard-bearer in the movement for municipal reform."

Precisely. And with the oracular Jack we exclaim: "The bearings of this here observation lies in the application on it."

A Michigan soldier, arrested for stealing a rebel's goose, said he found the bird hissing at the American flag, and he arrested it for treason.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 16.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER.

The schooner *Eclipse*, from New-York, laden with hay and commissary stores, was destroyed by fire, to-day, at the Seventh-street Wharf. Loss, over $10,000.

CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT.

There was a large crowd at the Executive Mansion to-day, including many Senators and Representatives, and Gens. Butler, Humphrey and Benton.

ILLNESS OF EX-GOV. CORWIN.

Ex-Gov. Corwin has been in a dying condition all day, and is not expected to live throughout the night. Among those who have called to see him were ex-Gov. Graham of North Carolina, Postmaster-General Dennison, Chief-Justice Chase, and the Senators and Representatives of Ohio. He has been unconscious ever since his attack last night with paralysis.

WASHINGTON

Commercially, Socially, Morally and Generally Considered.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1865.

"Washington is safe." There is no doubt about it, and the country may rest assured that the government is about to put forth its utmost energies in a vigorous prosecution of peace. Rebels by the score throng the public buildings, but they are here as suppliants and not as conquerors. Congress is maturely considering the propriety of admitting the reconstructed members, but there is a certainty that almost all of them will be kept waiting until certain sureties or guarantees on their part are given that peace shall pervade in the future. The safety of the capital and the country, the prosecution of peace instead of war, and the interesting questions to be settled by Congress, would seem to be a combination of attractions which would draw large crowds of people here at this time, but never before during the past six years have the boarding-house and hotel-keepers been so egregiously disappointed in their expectations of a crowd. The fact is that there are but comparatively few strangers in town, and the throng of office-seekers is smaller than usual. The fact that there has been no change in the Cabinet with the consequent shifting in subordinate positions, has rendered the chances of place-hunters rather dubious, and is the cause of the unusually slim attendance at the convening of Congress. The newspapers, too, got up a hue and cry about high prices, which frightened many, when the truth is that board is as cheap here as it is in New-York, but people having nothing else to do always grumble and growl about our capital, knowing it to be common property, with no one to defend it.

Washington is not so bad a place after all, when we come to investigate it and look into the whys and wherefores. Those who have been acquainted with it in times past, must admit that it has improved materially during the past four years, and improvements are still progressing. The streets are being paved, and new buildings are in process of erection. A new element controls it in a business way, and in looks, as well as name, it will soon be a city. Street railroads have been introduced, fire-telegraph, and other matters too numerous to mention, and all this has occurred during the war; in fact, to speak plainly, since the Northern people have "run" the nation.

SOCIALLY CONSIDERED.

Nevertheless, it is the same city, socially, as of old. One who judges of the Capital of our Republic by what he reads of European capitals, will be disappointed when the truth is opened to his mind. Our public buildings, as a whole, are without their equal in the world; but the very fact that they are occupied by transient personages, who come and go in accordance with the fickle will of the "dear people," precludes the possibility of any permanent social organization. The old citizens, beside being tainted to a considerable extent with rebellious proclivities, offer as an excuse for their seeming inhospitality, that the very nature of the population is favorable to impostors, and they are thereby forced to close their doors to all save those who come with undoubted credentials. Political and financial adventurers, gamblers, confidence men and women, and in fact disreputable people of every description, are attracted hither by the opportunities afforded them to ply their avocations. Men placed in high position by the votes of the people are often mere boors, socially, and those who are well fitted to compose the "Court of the Republic," are here to-day and to-morrow elected to stay at home. It will require no further elucidation to show why the Capital of the United States is not more of a social centre. It is truly cosmopolitan—even too much so to please Americans—and we find our citizens here "cliquing" together by States, and thus asserting State Rights proclivities in a new and unique form.

COMMERCIALLY CONSIDERED.

When a city has grown to a certain size it finds within itself elements of commercial support. Washington is not large enough for this, and consequently is obliged to rely on trade from the surrounding country, of which there is but little, and on the patronage forced into it by the presence of members and government officers and employes, which is considerable. Its location at the head of navigation on the Potomac would be favorable to its business interests were it not that the Chesapeake Bay affords better navigation, and thereby Baltimore secures the seaport influence. During the war a thriving army trade was transacted in Washington, but after the army moved from its immediate vicinity Baltimore took the lion's share in furnishing sutler's supplies. From the fact that the surrounding country produces nothing to manufacture, there are but few manufactories, and consequently the city has no importance in this particular. Baltimore, with its railroad and water transportation facilities is, and always will be, the commercial city of this section.

MORALLY CONSIDERED.

To say that Washington is an immoral place, is merely to repeat what others have said, but there is a reason for it, apparent to the close observer, which should be coupled with that statement. Again, the transitory population are held responsible. The lack of social organization forces the visitor to spend much of his time in seeking amusement. Billiard-players are easily accommodated. At the National Hotel, every evening, from 7 o'clock until the "wee sma' hour ayant the twal," you can see sixteen first-class tables constantly in use, and from two to three hundred spectators crowding the saloon. The players and lookers-on are mostly strangers, or department clerks with salaries ranging from twelve to eighteen hundred dollars, dressed as "nobbie" as nobs can dress. Here and there is a one-armed discharged soldier, playing with a mace. How many of these young men, in their letters home, complain bitterly of the "high price of living" in Washington I do not know, but I often think that amusement is sometimes included in their account of "necessaries." The clerks of the departments are mostly young men, and consequently, the support for institutions of this description, with their bar adjuncts, is munificent. Theatrical amusements, being either moral or immoral—I am waiting patiently to have this question settled conclusively—may be considered under this head. Since the great misfortune at Ford's, and the consequent closing of that establishment by the government, there is but one theatre left, (Grover's,) which, during the proper seasons, is from "fair to ordinary," and is always well patronized. The ——, a "temple of fancy," is an immoral place, beyond doubt, where the visitors' fancy, if vulgar, is pleased with worse than "444" scenes, and where he smokes and drinks *ad libitum* during the entire performance. With all this Washington can boast over New-York that it has no "concert saloons."

Gambling halls are abundant and equal in number to the churches. The devotees of the former probably exceed those of the latter in number and their attendance is, perhaps, more regular. The most polished and gentlemanly appearing individuals that you meet on the avenue are "sports." They ape the airs and dress of Congressmen with such success that they might be considered as the patterns. Magnificently appointed and furnished suites of rooms, with tables prepared for gratuitous suppers, consisting of all the costly delicacies of the market and season, with the finest of wines and liquors are supplied the victims of these sharpers, among whom may be found people of every class in life, ranging from those who occupy the exalted positions of stage drivers down to M. C.'s. Many an unsuspecting army officer has been watched and tracked from the Paymaster's office until by the, to him, unfortuitous machinations of gamblers he, has been plucked, sometimes to the last penny, then with a bland smile he is dismissed, with an invitation to "call again when you get some more money," and a shadowy prediction of "better luck next time." Laws to prevent gambling and to suppress gambling establishments have been passed here as they have everywhere else, and they are enforced here as they are everywhere else, the consequence of which fact is, that the gamblers flourish better than ever.

Houses of prostitution are almost innumerable. In fact, one portion of the city, lying between the canal and Pennsylvania-avenue, commencing at Four-and-a half and ending at Fifteenth-street, is almost exclusively devoted to them, and there are numbers of others scattered about through the respectable thoroughfares. Attracted hither by the reckless crowds that always congregate about a capital, unfortunate women from all parts of the country reap harvests of greenbacks from the seed of their shame. Truth impels me to make the statement that many of the "guardians of the public virtue" are the main guardians or supporters of this public prostitution. The war has increased it amazingly in all parts of the country, but here more than anywhere else, and to such an extent has it progressed that the feasibility and propriety of licensing such establishments by law has been talked of. Some of the edifices are of noble structure, and one was built and furnished at a cost of $80,000. A few years more of this disgraceful "advancement backwards" will find our embryo capital as lascivious in its reputation as that of the French.

As hinted above, churches are numerous here, and are generally as well patronized as the operas. There are no very brilliant lights in the Washington pulpits, for the ministers, like everything else, can only rely on the season of the session of Congress for generous support. Nevertheless, they are nearly all interesting, and furnish a good avenue of escape from Sunday *ennui*. Many of the church edifices are imposing buildings, and on the average they would do credit in appearance to any of the larger cities of the Union.

THE PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON.

Let nobody say anything against the people to be seen on the streets of Washington, for they are not its citizens, but citizens of different localities of our country. As above stated, the majority of the inhabitants here are transient, and when we look upon the people who throng the sidewalks or crowd the street cars, we see men and women from every State of the Union. The females are pretty and numerous, for here our bountiful Uncle Sam has provided employment for hundreds of his intelligent nieces in the Treasury and other Departments. A scene that always strikes the stranger's eye is the "flock" of ladies leaving the buildings after office hours in the evening, and that scene is a glorious and favorable comment on the beneficence of our institutions and government. Soldiers' widows, daughters and sisters, and poor and industrious feminines from Yankee land and from the sunny South, earn honest bread and butter, and live independently by this eminently wise arrangement. To be sure there is a great deal of natural coquetting and dilly-dallying over their work, but the majority of these employees earn their salaries fully, by rendering to the government a due amount of labor. These female clerks probably make up the most prominent and attractive class of the "people" of Washington, and they are observed more closely perhaps by visitors of both sexes than even the dignitaries of the government. But another feature of the people aforesaid is the foreign ministers and embassadors. With their native love for elegant equipages, some of this class support extravagant turnouts, and they all live in a style more or less grand in accordance with their abilities pecuniarily, and the greatness of the Powers which they represent. Whiskered and moustached attachés, smooth-faced attaches, and queerly dressed men and women are to be seen in carriages, driven by servants in gorgeous livery. Big-headed, thick-lipped Teutons, lively Frenchmen, sallow, dapper Spaniards, and urbane conventional John Bulls, show themselves on state occasions, and are stared at by thousands of republicans, who silently pronounce a verdict against their ostentation of dress and badges of office, when they compare them with our own plain and civilian-looking-like Ministers. Gray-headed, dignified Senators, and gray-headed, undignified Senators, and Senators of all shades of hair, and Representatives with the same peculiarities, perambulate the streets, and we feel a realizing sense as we look on them that they are but men after all, and sometimes wonder how their constituents could be such fools as to send such men "up."

There is another class of men in Washington who are deserving of a pargraph, inasmuch as their existence here proves the falsity of the old saying: "Republics are ungrateful." I refer to the old "standbys" of the different departments—men who have been in office for a quarter of a century. Years ago, under Democratic Administrations, they came here as clerks, and during succeeding ones succeeded in securing reappointments, until now they have come to be looked upon as fixtures. They are useful in their way and render good service for their salaries. Who but they can elucidate, without turning back to the records, the intricacies of some long-forgotten treaty with an Indian tribe, or who but they could post the new-comers in the conventionalities of the system of their departments? They can tell you how Webster and Clay and Calhoun and Hayne looked during the periods of their greatness, and can imitate their gestures and intonations. They delight to compare the receptions of the present time with those of the older Presidents, and some of them will tell you how graceful Mrs. Madison was as the presiding genius of the White House. They are the oldest and most permanent of the inhabitants, save a few Georgetownians and Washingtonians proper, and like all old fogies insist that the past times were the best and most polished. They do not recognize the fact that in after years history will give to men who are now in our National Legislature a rank side by side with their idols of former days, for, as distance lands enchantment to the physical view, so the intervention of years gives us always a more pleasing and perhaps a better appreciation of any retrospective effect. In short, people of every description almost are to be found here.

BOARDING-HOUSES.

The transitory nature of the population of Washington has resulted in turning a great majority of the dwellings in the city into boarding-houses, and "furnished rooms to rent, with or without board," is almost a characteristic appendage to the fronts of buildings. That old and time-honored refuge for respectable widowhood or misfortune, a boarding-house, is very popular here, and very remunerative too. Hotel-living is always expensive, and the attractive promises of home-like comforts added to that fact, generally induce the sojourner to abide in one of these establishments. Prices range from one to four dollars per day, in accordance with the pretensions of the house, and the purse of the boarder. The strategy displayed by these gentlemen to secure the patronage of the members during "the session" is worthy of Grant, and their deep laid schemes to effect the same object are only to be equaled, but not excelled, by those of the practiced politicians. There is, perhaps, nothing peculiar in Washington boarding-houses to contrast them with those of other places, except the unnatural indifference of the guests toward each other. They eat together, and with a casual inquiry after the health, fill their maws with characteristic American rapidity, and then part for the day. The office-hours of the departments determine the meal hours, and therefore, the boarder is obliged to content himself with a breakfast at 8 or 9 in the morning, dinner at 4 or 5, and a lunch as he chooses to buy it from a restaurant, or any other place where it is to be found. Occasionally you will see a lunch-basket on the arm of a clerk as he or she goes to duty in the morning, carried and eaten as school-children often carry and eat their dinners at a country school.

"CONCLUDATORY."

On the whole Washington is a place without a parallel among the cities of the Union. The reckless strife for place and position, the struggles of national parties for supremacy, the hurry and jumbled confusion and clash of conflicting interests, have made it what it is, an endless study and amazement for a close observer. While it acknowledges New-York as its leader in fashions, as New-York is the leader of the country in everything else except politics, it holds within itself the making and unmaking of men all over the United States, and is therefore to be feared. It is the "head-centre" of the great self-dependent free government of the world, and is therefore to be admired. It has its faults, but they are the essential concomitants of "capitalism," and are to be found in miniature at the capitals of all the States. Its public exhibitions and attractions have kept pace with the growth of the republic, and consequently have increased with great rapidity during the past five years. The levees of the officers of the government while they present the novel and republican scenes of ploughmen grasping the hands of statesmen, are pure and practical demonstrations of our democratic principles, and they are "bully." To conclude, it is fair to say that Washington is good, bad or indifferent, according to the humor of the judge.

E. P. B.

Cotton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. McCulloch's estimate of the cotton to come out is 750,000 bales. The English firm of Neil & Bros. give it as 960,000 bales.

The export for ten years prior to the war was over 2,000,000 bales, and for the past three months 300,000.

The census report of 1860 sets the home consumption at 910,000 bales per annum. The great increase of cotton manufactures the past year will warrant the estimate of 750,000 for the current cotton year (Sept. 1.)

In an article in your paper of the 12th, you anticipate large exportation, and consequent favorable influence on the money and exchange markets.

It is evident some one must be disappointed.

As a manufacturer I feel much solicitude on the subject. Can you give me any light?

VERMONT.

We can give our correspondent no additional light at present on the subject. It has been reported, however, since we last referred to the subject, that there is a discrepancy between the published and the private circulars of Messrs. Neil & Bros.—Ed. Times.

Literary.

—A new juvenile periodical, entitled *Spare Hours: An Illustrated Monthly Miscellany for the Young*, has just been commenced by Mr. Donahoe, of Boston. The first number, bearing date January, 1866, is handsomely printed. Its contents are varied and remarkably well made up. A very fine Romanesque design on the cover, from the pencil of Mr. W. J. Hennessy, of this city, and the graver of Andrews, of Boston, adds to the attractiveness of the new serial. The subscription price is $2 per year; single numbers, 20 cents.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Letter from Secretary Seward—Dr. D. J. Macgowan—And the Lecture on Cotton by Edward A. Atkinson, of Boston.

A meeting of the above-named society was held yesterday evening at their rooms at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Judge Daly, the President, in the chair. After reading the secretary's report, a letter was read from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, commending the society to all the diplomatic and consular agents of government.

Reference was then made to an interesting correspondence had with Dr. D. J. Macgowan, the celebrated traveler, who proposed making another visit of exploration to Eastern Asia, and that with the continued countenance of the society and other influential persons, upon which expedition he was soon expected to embark.

The chairman then introduced Edward Atkinson, Esq., of Boston, who delivered the second lecture of the course on the Currency, Indebtedness and Resources of the United States—his subject being "Cotton."

Of this lecture, which, in being read, occupied an hour and a half, and illustrated throughout by diagrams and statistics, we can only give the introduction and a brief synopsis.

The paper, a valuable addition to the archives of the society, will be printed by that body at full length.

COTTON.

A modern times' commerce has taken the place of military power as the measure of the strength of nations. A nation may be powerful within its own limits, may be the abode of a happy and contented people, without foreign commerce, and it may be as prosperous as our possessing a large foreign commecre, until its population becomes too dense for its area; but that nation only is strong among other nations which has the ability to produce some one or many articles which other nations must have and which it may exchange for articles which it needs; or if it contain within itself almost all the commodities needful for comfort, then, as in our case, its surplus will be exchanged for luxuries. It is one of the signs of the internal resources and consequent strength of our country and not of its weakness, that we exchange so large a proportion of our surplus gold and cotton and oil for luxuries with which we can dispense, as we did during a portion of the war, and not for commodities absolutely necessary to the existence or comfort of our people.

The power to establish foreign commerce is, therefore, inherent in the soil, or in the mines underlying the soil. It may arise from the possession of a soil peculiarly fitted for the production of raw materials necessary to other nations, or from the possession of mines of coal and iron, from which machinery, and, in these later days, steamships, may be built cheaper than other nations can build.

In such mines of coal and iron is the source of the greatest power. Thus far England has maintained her supremacy by means of them; but as her coal mines become deeper, and as it becomes evident that our iron is better, and can soon be more cheaply worked, we may rest assured that her power will become less than ours.

The lecturer then proceeded to state the surplus productions of Russia, France, Germany and Austria, and thus continued: "But, although the chief power lies in the ability to import raw materials, and, by cheap machinery, to export finished products, yet power almost equal may accrue to a nation which, like the United States, can, upon a little patch of its soil, less than the hundredth part of its area, produce a raw material which the whole world absolutely needs for its health and comfort. And such a commodity is the cotton of the United States."

The lecturer then continued, at considerable length, showing the necessity of a new system of working the cotton-fields of the South, that it might no longer be a temptation to the Southrons to break the bonds of the Union, and give security for peace with those nations who need it from us.

The power which we possess, and on which the Southern rebels relied, can be easily demonstrated. In 1860 we made a crop of 5,000,000 bales of cotton—enough to supply all the mills in Europe and America. Other countries furnished, in that year, about 750,000 bales, all of which could have been spared. Our crop was sufficient to supply 33,000,000 spindles in Great Britain, 12,000,000 upon the continent, and 5,000,000 in the United States—50,000,000 in all.

These spindles, at only ten dollars, which represent, with their looms, bleaching and print works, a fixed investment of $500,000,000. In their operation, about 1,000,000 operatives raised the five million bales of cotton from a value of $200,000,000 to at least $500,000,000; and thus furnished cheap clothing to the world.

The crop of 5,000,000 bales of cotton was made, estimating six bales to the hand, by a force of about 800,000 human chattels and at $12 50 each, a low price in 1860. These chattels represented a value of one thousand million dollars, or double the investment in machinery on which the cotton was worked.

And now, as we have defined the secret of power to be inherent in the soil, let us see on what this immense fabric of labor, machinery and capital rested. A few great planters monopolizing the land, repelling free laborers, cultivated in cotton to produce this result, only one and two-thirds per cent. of the area of the cotton States. Suppose the cotton country to be that portion of the United States south of the northern boundary of Tennessee, to be represented by a common checker board, and if you wish to realize the exact quantity which was under cultivation in cotton in 1860, you must take exactly one square, no more, no less,—one square of the 64 representing the entire cotton field for 5,000,000 bales of cotton.

This is the power which the war has transferred from slavery to freedom, unless by mistakes, now, we let it fall again into the hands of evil and designing men.

The lecturer then proceeded by illustration to show the immense area of cotton lands open for cultivation, giving as one item the State of Texas, as affording an area for the cultivation of 10,000,000, or twice that cultivated in all the Southern States; spoke of the necessity of encouraging immigration of white labor, and scouted the idea that the black population would ever be a disturbing element, although it might take some time before they would willingly adapt themselves to the new state of things. He afterward made extended remarks on the special capabilities of the soil and climate of these States for the production of this great staple, and the failure of the efforts to produce it in quantity in other countries when the export ceased for a time from this one—of its absolute necessity to the world, and the immense power as a source of wealth its almost exclusive cultivation must give us.

The lecturer concluded a most interesting, instructive and valuable lecture, exhausting every field of interest of his subject. The history of the plant, its growth, its influence, and its power—the evils to be remedied by legislation bearing upon it, and every other feature of his subject, going to make a lecture of great value to the society and to the public.

On conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was proposed, in complimentary terms, by Hon. F. A. Conkling, who also made extended remarks confirmatory of several of the positions taken by the lecturer in the political treatment of his subject.

Dr. D. J. Macgowan then followed with some interesting particulars relative to cotton-growing in Eastern Asia, bearing evidence of the truthfulness of the statistics of the lecturer referring to this region, and alluded to his intended return to that continent with the sanction and approbation of his fellow-citizens of New-York.

With a few remarks in conclusion from the President, the meeting adjourned till Thursday evening next, when the third of the series of lectures will be delivered.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration of the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Return of the Day of the Settlement of the Town of Southampton, Long Island.

Thursday, Dec. 13, 1640, thirteen men—John Gosmer, Edward Howell, Daniel How, Edward Needham, Thomas Halsey, John Cooper, Thomas Sayre, Edward Farrington, Job Sayre, George Welbe, Allen Breed, William Harker and Henry Walton—received a deed from the Shinnecock Indians for the present township of Southampton. The settlers had come here under a patent of James Farret, in June preceding, and built their homes in the wilderness; but circumstances, which need not be mentioned, induced the people of Southampton to select the 13th of December for their celebration as the anniversary of the day when their ancestors first obtained legal possession of the township. In the historical discourse delivered by Rev. Geo. R. Howell, the following facts appeared.

In March, 1639, or 1640 according to our present mode of reckoning, eight men, (to whom were added twelve others before sailing,) of Lynn, Mass., purchased a sloop for the transportation of their families and goods to Long Island. This vessel they soon sold to Daniel How, in consideration of his using the same to transport them to their intended plantation. They went in April to Manhasset, at the head of Cow Bay, in the town of Hempstead, but were soon compelled to leave by the Dutch, who claimed jurisdiction over that territory. Thence embarking, they came as early as June, 1640, to Southampton, landing at North Sea, and proceeding southward, selected for a settlement what is now called Old Town. Here they remained eight years, when they laid out the present street, and removed thither in 1648. They erected a church in the first twelvemonth of the settlement, having entered into a church organization (at least a part of their number) in November, 1640, at Lynn, where Rev. Abraham Pierson was installed as their pastor. Mr. Pierson afterward (1647) removed to Branford, Conn., where he was again installed over a church as the first pastor, and so continued twenty-three years. Again this worthy man was to preside over a pioneer church, being called to be the first minister of what is now the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J. The second church edifice was erected in 1670; the third, still standing, and now used by the Methodist Society, was erected in 1707, and the fourth in 1843. This town appears from the records to have been, contrary to the general opinion, the first settled by the English people on Long Island, or even in the State of New-York, leading Southold, L. I., by about three months. During the first four years the community formed a little republic, having no connection with any American colony; in 1644 it united itself to the Colony of Connecticut. Other matters of historical interest were presented, which cannot be given in a brief report.

In a social meeting in the evening at the church, etters from some gentlemen who had in former times labored here in the church and the academy, were read by the pastor, Rev. Hugh N. Wilson, D. D., and were followed by interesting addresses from several gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Alden J. Spooner and Dr. Henry R. Stiles, of Brooklyn, former Librarian of the Long Island Historical Society, both well known for their success in historical research in the early history of our country. A spirited ode, written for the occasion by Mrs. Maria Cooper Howell, a descendant of John Cooper, one of the original proprietors, was rendered by the choir in a superior manner, as, indeed, were all their performances during the day and evening. An interest was awakened by the exercises of the day bringing to light the antiquities of this ancient town. There is no doubt that at least four, perhaps five, houses now standing were erected in the middle of the Seventeenth Century by the first settlers. Tombstones nearly as old are still standing, their inscriptions yet legible, and some bearing the arms of the families, in one of the old burial-grounds. Some of the records written in the Seventeenth Century are as fresh as on the day they were recorded; and although written by a splendid penman, Henry Pierson, would puzzle any one but an antiquarian to decipher them until he had learned almost a new alphabet.

Mr. Howell was requested by the committee of the celebration to give a copy of his address for publication, but having a history of the town ready for the press containing all the substance of the discourse, and other historical and geneological matter, this was accepted as a substitute.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mr. Josiah Cauldwell, a resident of Boston, living at No. 40 State-street, and now stopping at the Brevoort House, caused the arrest of Joseph Renville, a hackman, by Officer McDonald, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on a charge of having, on the 14th inst., stolen a leather traveling-bag containing a number of shirts and other wearing apparel, valued at $50, and a costly single-stone diamond ring, valued at $1,250. The complainant stated that Renville was employed by him on the evening of the 14th to convey him from No. 85 Madison-avenue to the Brevoort House, Fifth-avenue, and that on entering the coach he had with him a traveling-bag, containing the property lost by him; also a shawl and coat. Renville drove the coach to the Brevoort House, and on emerging from the coach the complainant requested the driver to bring in the bag, shawl and cloak, and at the same time paid him for his services. The following morning Mr. Cauldwell missed his property, and on inquiry of the porter of the hotel found that the driver of the coach had not delivered the bag, contenting himself with surrendering the cloak and shawl. The owner of the bag immediately made search for Renville, and, finding him at the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, caused his arrest. On being arraigned, Renville said he was not guilty. The prisoner is 20 years of age, a native of this city, and lives at No. 146 East Thirty-seventh-street. He was committed for examination.

A DANGEROUS AMUSEMENT.

Henry Vaughan, a member of the Metropolitan Detective Squad, at No. 300 Mulberry-street, charged Alexander J. Hanson with having personated a detective officer, and caused his arrest for the offence. It appears that Hanson dressed himself in a blue coat, with brass buttons, similar to the uniform of the Metropolitan Police, and attempted to arrest one James Petrie, or Robinson, of No. 65 Wooster-street, for some alleged offence. It is supposed that the attempt was made to extort money. The prisoner was committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Yesterday a rather queer case came up before Justice Hogan for investigation. The facts are as follows: On the 4th of August Mr. Charles E. Aikens, who is said to have been a rebel officer, while promenading the Bowery, had his pocket picked of one hundred dollars in greenbacks, and a bill of exchange for £103 and some odd shillings sterling, drawn by Jose San Roman, of Matamoras, Mexico, payable sixty days after sight to the order of Charles E. Aikens, on Messrs. F. Le Lizerdi & Co., London, England, and dated Matamoras, July 13, 1865. Mr. Aikens made unsuccessful search for the bill and despaired of ever seeing it again.

It now appears, from the testimony of Mr. Joseph Herzfeld, of the firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld, No. 28 Broad-street, that four days after the robbery Wm. Farley, or Varley, but more generally known as "Reddy, the Blacksmith," and a man, yet unknown, called on him, when "Reddy" made representations that the stranger was an Ex-Captain in the rebel army, and that his name was Aikens. The object of their visit was to have a bill of exchange cashed, the description of which tallied exactly with the one stolen. After some conversation Mr. Herzfeld declined cashing the bill, as the strange man had not sufficiently identified himself. "Reddy" became desperate at this phase of the affair, and informed the reluctant banker that he could identify the man, giving his residence and business. Upon these representations, Mr. Herzfeld paid to the pretended Aikens $492 91 in gold, both the conspirators indorsing the bill in the usual manner. So far, the affair seemed all right. The holders of the bill, however, forwarded it to London for payment, but previous to its arrival, Messrs. Le Lizerdi had been informed of the loss by Capt. Aikens, requesting a stoppage of payment in case of its being presented. Of course, his request was complied with, and the draft was accordingly returned to the New-York bankers. The real owner of the bill made oath to the facts in the case, whereupon "Reddy" was arrested by Detective Doyle, of the First Precinct, and committed for trial in $1,000 bail, to answer to the charge of forgery. His accomplice is still undiscovered. Farley, the prisoner, is a liquor-dealer at No. 7 Chatham-square, and 31 years of age.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A STABBING CASE.

John Maloney, No. 27 Scammel-street, and Patrick Riley, became engaged in a quarrel yesterday, in Water-street, and as is usual hot words led to heavy blows, when Riley stabbed his opponent with a knife in the neck and abdomen, inflicting painful but not dangerous wounds. Officer Leonard, of the Seventeenth Precinct, passed the two beligerents shortly after, when Riley requested the officer to arrest Maloney for striking him. The officer complied, and on appearing before the Justice, Riley concluded he would make no complaint. Justice Shandley was about dismissing the case when he noticed Maloney had his neck bandaged. Making further inquiries he found that Maloney had been stabbed, when a change came over the scene, and the man who was brought in as prisoner became complainant, and Riley, to his great surprise, found himself committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Coroner's Inquests.

A SECOND VICTIM OF THE MOTT-STREET FIRE.

Some two weeks ago a fire occurred in a tenement building in Mott-street, by which a man lost his life while attempting to save some property. At the same time an aged woman, named Elizabeth Alexander, was severely injured by a fall. Mrs. Alexander died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effect of the injuries so received. Coroner Gover held an inquest yesterday. The deceased was sixty-seven years of age, and a native of Ireland.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

Coroner Gover held an inquest yesterday at No. 34 Bethune-street on the body of Frederick J. C. Hopman, a little boy, four years of age, whose death was caused by scalds received by accidentally upsetting a pail of hot water. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Amateur Minstrel Entertainment by Members of the Twenty-second Regiment.

On last evening the members of Companies B and I, Twenty-second regiment National Guard, gave a private amateur minstrel entertainment to their comrades in the regiment; and they achieved a genuine success. The large hall connected with the armory was neatly fitted up as a bijou minstrel hall, and chairs furnished for nearly eight hundred spectators. The stage was appropriately arranged, and the comic artistic talent of certain members of Company B could readily be discerned.

The minstrel troupe was composed almost wholly of members of the two companies already named, assisted by Rollin Howard, (formerly of Bryant's Minstrels,) and Master W. Condit, a favorite ballad singer. The usual programme for such entertainments was prepared, and the several acts were performed by the troupe with a celerity and precision creditable to their military reputation as well as to their artistic talent. Corporal Edgar S. Allien, of Company B, proved himself a master-spirit in the revels of the evening, and he was conspicuously grotesque as the conductor of the "Julien Concert," while the arrangement of the burlesque spoke well for the musical talent of Adolph Nichols. The Glee Club of Company I and "Contraband Jake," of the Twenty-second Regiment, reaped their full share of honors, and the latter's performance as "Sassy Sam" exhibited a surprising amount of native talent.

Messrs. Whitney, Raymond, Alliger, Creighton, Sage and Carp also contributed to the success of the evening's performances. Altogether, the amateur concert of Companies B and I was a most surprising affair, especially to the members of the gallant Twenty-second Regiment, who little dreamed that so much genuine talent existed in their midst. Gen. Aspinwall, formerly Colonel of the Twenty-second, and many leading officers of the First Division, were present, and the entire hall was crammed by members of the regiment and their gentlemen friends. It is to be hoped that the troupe may be prevailed upon to give another entertainment, from which the ladies be not excluded. In that case a larger hall will be necessary, as the success of last evening will excite curiosity among those so unfortunate as to be absent last night. The gymnasium fund of the regiment, in aid of which the concert was given, will receive generous help through the united efforts of the gentlemen performing last evening.

Trial Trip of the Steamer "Old Colony"—Fall River Line.

The successful completion of a steamer like the *Old Colony*, and her perfect working in every part, added to a satisfactory demonstration of her sea-going, storm-testing qualities, mark an era in the development of American steam marine. On Wednesday last, by invitation of Mr. Erastus Littlefield, the manager of the line, a choice party of ladies and gentlemen were the guests of the company on board the *Old Colony's* first trip to and from Newport. The time made was the best on record, and the test trip an entire success—the severe gale of the following night, which tossed the green waves high above her deck, disturbed not her even passage, and what was of equal consequence to the guests, in no way interfered even in the rounding of the greatly dreaded Point Judith, with the spread and demolition of a glorious supper in the superb saloon.

The hull, built by John Engles & Son, is 325 feet long, 42 feet beam, 75 feet over all, and 14 feet deep. She measures 2,000 tons burden, has 130 staterooms, with 2 berths each, and 394 berths in the cabins. Her engine is of tremendous solidity and power, with an 81-inch cylinder, and 12 feet stroke; the paddle-wheels are 36 feet in diameter, and of the most approved model. The decorative part of the work was shared by J. E. Hoffmire, joiner; E. V. Haughwout, gasman, and A. T. Stewart, carpet-man. The cabins and state-rooms fresh from the cunning hands of these gentlemen are the perfection of all that is desirable for comfort and elegant in luxury. The vast improvements introduced by Mr. Littlefield in the heating and lighting of the steamer are worthy of note and special commendation; gas fixtures and gas take the place of lamps, lamp wick and oil, while steam pipes traverse the entire vessel; making the temperature of desirable uniformity.

Capt. Brown—whose name is familiar to all Eastern households, and who is accounted among the best, as he is one of the most experienced, of our navigators—commands the vessel. Mr. Warren, than whom a more genial officer, prompt and courteous, never handled tickets, is purser; and Mr. Tilton, the veteran and accustomed caterer of the line, is her steward.

Under the auspices of a rich and long-time corporation, managed by a capable and efficient agent, the *Old Colony* has taken her place regularly in the line, and during the Winter will leave this port on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Skating.

CONDITION OF THE PONDS—THE PROSPECTS.

At sunrise yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 15 degrees, and it was ascertained at the several skating ponds that over an inch of ice had been formed during the night. This, in addition to one and a half to two inches previously formed, encouraged the custodians of some of the ponds to initiate proceedings, by admitting the clamorous crowd of both sexes eager for the fun. The experiment, first tried on the

FIFTH-AVENUE POND,

was quite successful. For about an hour or so over two hundred persons enjoyed themselves exceedingly, the ice being perfectly smooth, and sufficiently strong to support this limited number unrestricted in their enjoyment by fear of an unseasonable "sitz" or "plunge." About noon, the news in the meantime having spread that the ball was open, skaters came in hundreds, clamorous for admission. By this time, the ice being pretty well scratched by the early birds, it was deemed prudent to "clear the track" and close the doors.

Determined not to be outdone, however, the ice upon the vacant lots in the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue was soon invaded, affording room enough for eager aspirants after rough and tumble skating, of which there were numberless amusing samples, with here and there an ambitious student of the art in a smooth corner, doing a variety of queer and slippery things, the centre of an admiring group of youngsters.

CENTRAL PARK.

On the Central Park Lake the ice was about an inch and a half in thickness this morning, and perhaps something more than this on the Harlem Lake; but on neither of these, nor on the smaller ponds, was it sufficiently strong to bear even the eager few who coaxed the gray-backs from their allegiance shortly after daybreak. If it does not snow, and continues freezing, the red ball will rise undoubtedly on Monday morning, but not sooner, under any circumstances. It is to be hoped that the snow will be ambitious enough to remain aloft till the ice is so formed on the park ponds that if a heavy fall of it should come, it may not be able to bend and disfigure the surface, which is now as smooth and spotless as a mirror.

EXCELSIOR POND.

This is a new affair, and will be a formidable rival of its more aristocratic neighbor, the Fifth Avenue Pond. Plebeian prices and privileges will, no doubt, crowd it with patrons and the pockets of the speculator with twenty-five-cent stamps. Look out for the ball on Monday.

The record of temperature for Friday and Saturday is as follows:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	5 P. M.
Dec. 15	20	28	30	28
Dec. 16	19	28	32	30

By thermometers elsewhere, the degree of cold at 6 o'clock yesterday morning appeared to be 12 degrees, and at 7:30 between 14 and 15 degrees.

Spiritualism Unveiled.

THE DAVENPORTS' TRICKS ILLUSTRATED BY MR. H. M. FAY.

At Cooper Institute, last evening, Mr. H. M. Fay, recently agent for the Davenport Brothers, entertained about 200 persons by performing the Davenport Brothers' feats; first under the conditions which the brothers demand—that is, that they be inclosed in a cabinet, concealed from the audience—and next in open view of the house. The initial experiments were identically those which the Davenports made here last Summer, and which they have repeated in the capitals of Europe. Messrs. Gilbert, of No. 293 West Nineteenth-street, and Battin, of Newark, N. J., were the committee whom the audience appointed to represent them on the stage, and Mrs. Fay, wife of the "medium" aided the committee in their duties. The "spiritual manifestations" occupied an hour and a quarter, and were, in every particular, as marvelous as any spook might desire. The exposé was commenced at 9:20, and at the beginning Mr. Fay counseled the spectators to keep a sharp lookout for matches, as some person might strike a light. He then tied himself by a peculiar twist of the hand, and sat before the house apparently securely fastened. Then, dexterously untwisting the rope, he freed his hands and performed on drum, trumpet and fiddle. Next the flour test was exposed. Mr. Fay was tied and flour was placed in his hands. He quietly again untwisted the peculiar knot, tossed the flour from the right hand, drew a white handkerchief from his pantaloons pocket, wiped the hand, and exhibited it clean at the window; then, tossing the rope aside altogether, he took one-half of the flour from the left hand, and, of course, had flour in both hands. After exposing others of the Davenports' deceptions, Mr. Fay informed his hearers that he entered the jugglery business under the Davenports with the design of probing mechanical and electrical "spiritual" manifestations to the bottom, and that, having done this, he now proposed to unravel the mysteries before the public. He will appear again next week, and make further exposures.

Board of City Canvassers.

THE ELECTION RETURNS FROM THE SEVENTH DISTRICT OF THE EIGHTH WARD TO BE RECEIVED.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Alderman Jeremiah in the chair.

The chairman stated that the special order of business was the consideration of the returns from the Eighth Aldermanic District. The Police Commissioners had sent down the talley of the votes in that district and it remained for the board to say whether or not they would receive it.

Alderman Jones said the tally had not been asked for and the board had nothing to do with it.

Alderman Ryers moved that the following protest of Mr. Ely be filed with the clerk, and the motion was adopted:

New-York, December, 1865.

To the Honorable the Board of District Canvassers:

Gentlemen: Understanding that others besides the legally-appointed canvassers of the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward took part in the canvassing of the votes on the morning of the election held on December 5, 1865, in so far as to handle and count the ballots, and having cause to believe and believing that such action did actually take place, I do therefore earnestly but respectfully protest against your honorable board canvassing or declaring the votes polled in that district, and for the reason that there was an illegal interference with the canvass of said district by parties unauthorized to act, and which interference was in direct conflict with the law passed April 7, 1857, (sec. 4 Valentine's Laws, p. 680,) and which I most respectfully request I may be permitted to have. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM L. ELY.

The following communication from the canvassers of the Seventh District, Seventh Ward, was read:

To the Board of Canvassers:

We, the undersigned, most respectfully request permission to sign as canvassers the returns of the Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward, same having been omitted through clerical error, as they signed the returns on the outside, which they thought was all the law required.

WM. G. OLVANY,
PHILIP BROWN.

Dec. 15, 1865.

Alderman McKnight said there were no returns from the Seventh District, at least no duly authenticated returns; if the people of this city had no other safeguards for the purity of their elections than this, they were in a bad way. He thought that the returns should be thrown out.

Mr. Olvany, one of the canvassers, was then called before the board. He stated that he had been duly appointed canvasser of the district in question. He received his certificate from Mr. Wm. M. Tweed's son; it was signed by Mr. Tweed, the Supervisor. The not signing of the returns was a matter of oversight. The returns were made up and sealed, and they were then taken by Mr. Brown, the other canvasser, who delivered them. A portion only of the returns were made out by witness.

The returns were then shown to Messrs. Olvany and Brown, who recognized them as those made out by themselves.

Mr. Olvany further stated—I was first appointed by the Police Commissioners, but I did not go to the polling place; a person was appointed in my place, but he failed to qualify; I was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Alderman Ryers moved that the canvassers be allowed to sign the returns, and that their explanations be filed with the returns.

Alderman McKnight thought the returns were illegal, and could not be received. Mr. Olvany was evidently not a canvasser, and could not claim to act as such.

Alderman Ryers took an opposite view of the question.

Alderman McKnight maintained that the Supervisors could not make appointments of canvassers, and he moved that the returns from the Seventh District of the Seventh Ward, being made out by persons who had noright to prepare them, be thrown out.

Alderman Ryers said the legal counsel of the Board of Metropolitan Police had given his opinion that the Police Commissioners had no power to fill vacancies in the Board of Canvassers, but that the Supervisors had.

Alderman Masterson moved that the canvassers be allowed to affix their signatures to the returns, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 13 to 2.

Alderman McKnight handed in a protest against the returns being received, which was placed on file.

On the question being put, the returns were received, together with those of the Fourth District, Eleventh Ward, and the board then adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday morning, when the result of the canvass will be declared.

Board of Aldermen.

This board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Jones in the chair.

A communication was received from the Assistant Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that an appeal has been taken from the decision of Mr. Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, in the matter of a mandamus directing the Common Council to create a loan of $75,000 for the purpose of erecting a new market-house, and that the appeal will be heard on the 23d inst.

The communication was placed on file and the board adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

At a meeting of this board yesterday, an ordinance creating a loan of $75,000 for the erection of a new market-house in the Eighteenth Ward, was taken up and laid over.

The board then adjourned to Monday next.

A "Queer" Election Dodge.

PURCHASING VOTES WITH COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.

A very singular case of election bribery has recently come to light, in the Thirteenth Ward, and the matter is complicated with an attempt to pass counterfeit Treasury notes. Very little has been revealed, as yet, regarding the particulars, but the following are the facts, as far as they have been developed:

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., Jas. Davidson, one of the Health Wardens of the city, residing at No. 30 Sheriff-street, was arrested by the Thirteenth Precinct, on a charge of having put in circulation several $10 counterfeit Treasury notes, under the following circumstances: It appears from the statement of Wm. E. Moseman, living at No. 66 Cannon-street, and an employe in the Commissary Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, that Davidson agreed to pay him the sum of $50, in consideration of his using his influence in procuring at least thirteen votes for a certain Aldermanic candidate. Moseman says he did what was required of him in the premises, and that Davidson placed the money in the hands of Morgan Dreeland, who is proprietor of a liquor store, corner of Cannon and Delancey streets, to be paid over to him when the services contracted for were fully performed.

On performing his contract in furnishing the votes—by what means is yet to be learned—Moseman applied for and received his money in an envelope from Dreeland, as had been arranged by Davidson, and on opening the envelope he found five $10 U. S. Treasury notes. After examining the bills Moseman came to the conclusion that the notes were not exactly right, and immediately marked them. Subsequently his suspicions were confirmed by the bills being pronounced counterfeit, whereupon he caused the arrest of Davidson.

Mr. Dreeland states that the bills he received from Davidson were put into the envelope and handed to Moseman, just as they were received, and that the bills are the same.

Davidson, after examination at the station-house, was taken before the U. S. Commissioner's Court, and committed for examination. Since then he has been committed to answer in $1,000 bail.

It is broadly stated that a large amount of similar $10 notes are in circulation in the Thirteenth Ward, having been expended in influencing voters, and that many votes were by these means obtained. We give the statement just as it was received.

Ralph Waldo Emerson on Resources.

On Friday evening, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, this eminent lecturer delivered an address on "Resources"—the second lecture of the course on "American Life." As on the preceding evening, the hall was crowded. The first portion of the lecture was devoted to analyses of the physical resources of this country, as illustrated in the development of her great mineral, agricultural and manufacturing wealth, and its influence on American character; the second, to the great mental resources opened up to the student in all these; the unnumbered avenues which nature offered, in which the thinker might walk with pleasure and with profit; the food for the poet and the painter, as for the historian, in the onward march of a great nation, and in the struggles on the way.

The lecture throughout was of a most inspiring nature, from the hearing of which the listener rose refreshed, and more eager for the work before him, whether a life of mental or of physical labor, or of both.

The third and last lecture of the course will be delivered at the Athenæum on Tuesday evening. Subject—"Books and Culture."

Fires.

IN CROSBY-STREET.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out at No. 92 Crosby-street, a five-story building, occupied by Wood Brothers, carriage manufacturers, as a workshop. The flames were first discovered among some paints and oils, but were kept well under by the persistent efforts of the firemen, who were early on the ground. The damage to the stock is about $1,000; the building is damaged by fire and water $200. Both losses are fully covered by insurance.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The New-England Society.—The society have elected the following officers: President, Hon. E. D. Morgan; First Vice-President, Joseph H. Choate; Second Vice-President, Elliott C. Cowdin; Counsellors, W. N. Blakeman, C. A. Stetson, S. N. Stebbins, Nathaniel Hayden; Assistant Counsellors, John W. Quincy, William Borden, Frank E. Howe, T. G. Churchill, W. H. Lee, Isaac H. Bailey, Charles S. Smith, Charles E. Beebee; Treasurer, Luther B. Wyman; Secretary, L. P. Hubbard. The annual dinner will take place at Delmonico's on the 22d inst.

Fireman's Funeral.—Dominick Sicot, a member of Metropolitan Engine Company, No. 4, who died on Thursday last from injuries sustained during the progress of the fire at No. 14 Water-st., was buried yesterday, the funeral services taking place at St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street. The funeral was attended by a large number of firemen. Thomas Irwin, of the same company, who was with Sicot when he fell, was himself killed at the great bonded warehouse fire in State, Pearl and Bridge streets on the morning of the 2d instant.

Death of an Old Telegrapher.—Some three months since, Mr. Thomas J. Lillis, while engaged in his duties in the "battery room" of the American Telegraph Company, in this city, fell and injured himself so badly that, after lingering until yesterday morning, death ensued. Mr. Lillis was fifty-six years of age, and was one of the oldest telegraphers in this city, having been in that service for over seventeen years.

Young Men's Christian Association.—"The work of the Army Committee of this Association, which led to the formation of the United States Christian Commission," is the subject of a paper to be read before the association on Monday evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, by Cephas Brainerd, Esq.

Collision in the Narrows.—The Spanish bark *Nuija de los Mares*, from Havana, was run down in the Narrows Friday night by the steamship *Alabama*, hence for New-Orleans. The vessel was so badly injured that she sank almost instantly, the Captain and crew barely escaping with their lives. The *Alabama* sustained considerable damage.

Funeral of Signor Rovere.—The funeral of Signor Rovere, the late operatic artist, will take place at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, to-day at noon. A number of the members of the opera company will assist in the funeral music. The remains of the deceased will probably be sent to Europe.

Leases of Vacant Engine-Houses.—Yesterday, Comptroller Brennan awarded the leases of the vacant engine and hose houses to the highest bidders. The bids have already been published in the Times.

New-York Hospital.—From the report of Superintendent Roberts, it appears that during the week ending Dec. 16, 53 patients were admitted to the hospital, 38 were discharged cured or relieved, and 6 died. There were remaining at date, 247.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Large Sale of Contraband Whisky.—About the middle of last August a consignment of three hundred barrels of whisky from Providence, R. I., to J. Ely & Co., foot of North Fourth-street, E. D., was seized by the United States Internal Revenue Department, and confiscated. At 1 P. M. on Saturday the confiscated whisky was sold at public auction for the benefit of the government. There was a spirited bidding and among the purchasers was his Honor the Mayor of the city. The lot comprised twelve thousand six hundred gallons, and brought $2 33 per gallon, half the proceeds of which go to the informer.

Deadly Assault.—On Saturday afternoon a man named John McAleer, residing at No. 10 Fifth street, E. D., was arrested by Officer Mangum of the Forty-fifth Precinct, for a felonious assault upon his wife. During a slight dispute the brutal husband plunged a file into his wife's face, under one of her eyes, inflicting a wound of a very serious nature. He was locked up to await the result of her injuries.

Brooklyn Library Association Lectures.—Miss Anna E. Dickinson delivered the first of a course of lectures before this Association on Saturday evening, at the New England Congregational Church, in South-Ninth street, E. D.

Dangerous Railroad Crossings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your accustomed, practical and prompt manner of directing the attention of your numerous and intelligent readers to the evils and dangers we are subjected to by the selfish and careless monopolies, you have lately alluded to the dangerous railroad crossings, little thinking perhaps at the time, that even those crossings running at right angles can be rendered fully as dangerous.

My wife and two children were passengers in one of the cross-town cars yesterday afternoon. On reaching Second-avenue a car of that line came down at full speed without regard to the other car or its live freight, running the pole right into the windows of the cross-town car. This car being in motion the pole passed across nearly all the windows of that side, smashing them to atoms. The car not being crowded at the time nobody was hurt. Now had this happened at any other time of day when these cars are over crowded, which is generally the case, you might have been called upon to record another sad accident.

J. T. E.

From New-Orleans.

The U. S. steamship *George Washington*, E. V. Gager commander, from New-Orleans the 9th inst., with merchandise and passengers to Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co., arrived yesterday. Steamships *Champion* and *Creole* to sail same day.

4:30 P. M., met steamship *Washannock* passing in over bar. Tuesday, 12th, 20 miles north Cape Florida, saw steamships *Flag* and *Flambeau*, bound south. 13th and 14th, experienced very heavy northeast gales and rough sea. 16th, Barnegat, bearing southwest, 14 miles, passed a hermaphrodite brig, sunk to her lower mastheads; topmast and yards still standing, and is dangerous to steamers bound South passing at night.

Passengers.—E. B. Sharp, G. H. Ferguson, J. W. Ferguson, Dr. Seguin, E. Dowd & Son, W. H. Henning, wife, child and nurse; Dr. S. P. Moore, N. G. Smith, W. Harmer, S. Popper, F. Sagler, H. M. Converse, Geo. Packwood, Mrs. Packwood, child and nurse, Miss Hinckley, Geo. O. Sweet, Capt. Bertrand, Lieut. F. McAuliff, Dr. Farnando S. Johnson.

Death of an Old Telegrapher.

Some three months since, Mr. Thomas J. Lillis, while engaged in his duties in the "battery-room" of the American Telegraph Company, in this city, fell and injured himself so badly, that, after lingering until yesterday morning, death ensued.

Mr. Lillis was 56 years of age, and was one of the oldest telegraphers in this city, having been in that service for over 17 years, always highly respected by all with whom he was brought in contact.

Midland Railroad Convention—Organization of the "New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company."

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the General Committee, appointed at Delhi, Oct. 4, 1865, a convention of delegates from the various counties interested in the proposed railroad from New-York to Oswego over, over the Midland route, assembled at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 12 M.

Samuel B. Ruggles, of New-York City, was appointed Chairman of the convention; and B. Gage Beny, of Chenango County, Secretary.

Upon "calling the roll," the following counties were found represented: Oswego, Onondaga, Madison, Chenango, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster, Orange and Otsego. This city was represented by Hon. S. B. Ruggles.

Hon. Henry R. Low, of Sullivan County, gave a history of the enterprise, and of the effort which has thus for been made toward its development and completion. Mr. Low also read a carefully prepared paper embracing much valuable statistical information and showing that the proposed railroad was a great necessity to the people upon the line as well as to the Cities of New-York and Oswego, and to the State at large.

Col. Edward W. Serrell exhibited to the Convention the maps and profiles of the proposed route, surveyed some twelve years ago, with new preliminary surveys recently made by him upon the eastern part of the route. Mr. Serrell stated that the maximum grade of the portion of the route surveyed by him would not exceed fifty feet to the mile, that the topography of the county was favorable to the construction of the road, and that along the entire route the material, which enter into its construction with the exception, perhaps of the iron, could be found in abundance.

Mr. W. C. Powell, of Syracuse, who surveyed the western portion of the route at the same time, also submitted maps, and made statements showing the entire feasibility of the route and that the grades would not exceed fifty-two feet to the mile upon the route west of the Susquehannah.

Both engineers agree in the fact that throughout the entire line, fuel is abundant for all purposes of the road, and can not only be easily obtained, but is seeking a market.

Mr. A. B. Grant, of Oswego, in addressing the convention, said he was a director of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, and assured the convention of the readiness of that road to consolidate with the new road upon favorable terms.

The Chairman spoke for New-York City. It would do its full share in building the road. The great agricultural section through which the road would pass has within it enormous resources which New-York desires.

Upon the reassembling of the convention on Wednesday evening, Mr. Littlejohn reported the articles of association organizing the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, which were unanimously approved. Upon the recommendation of the committee the following Directors were chosen: Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn of Oswego, John Crouse of Syracuse, G. P. Kenyon of Syracuse, Elisha C. Litchfield of Cazenovia, Joseph W. Merchant of Des Ruyter, Edward T. Hayes of Norwich, John A. Randall of Norwich, A. C. Edgerton of Delhi, Hon. Samuel Gordon of Delhi, Hon. Henry R. Low of Montreal, Edward Palen of Fallsburgh, Homer Ramsdell of Newburgh, Nathan Randall of Homer.

On motion of Mr. Low, the directors and delegates present were appointed a committee to secure the necessary subscriptions, and report at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Berry, from the Chenango delegation, stated that the town of Norwich had already made its pledge to take its full share of stock up to a million of dollars, and that several other towns had pledged $150,000 each. Delhi had pledged $500,000 in aid of the enterprise.

The convention reassembled yesterday, and, on motion of Mr. Randall, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Ramsdell, Low and Kenyon, was appointed to confer with other railroad companies in relation to the business of this organization. Two hundred copies of the articles of association, with the subscription clause attached, were ordered printed for circulation. On motion of Mr. Randall, it was recommended to the Legislature to pass a law enabling the towns on the route to raise funds upon bonds, or otherwise to aid in the construction of the "New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad," and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the members of each house from the counties interested.

The books were then opened for subscription, and a large amount of stock was at once subscribed in aid of the enterprise by delegates and others present, and the meeting adjourned.

Obituary.

Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, D. D., died suddenly in Philadelphia some time during the night of Wednesday last. On the preceding evening he appeared to be in his usual health, and at the usual bedtime of the family he was left in his study, reading, according to his custom; but in the morning he was found by Mrs. Ducachet on the floor of his study, dead. Life appeared to have been extinct for several hours. Dr. Ducachet, although so closely identified with Philadelphia for a whole generation, was a native of Charleston, S. C., born in the year 1796. He was educated partly by private instructors and partly at a school well known to the Southern people in former years at Mt. Airy, now in the Twenty-second Ward of this city. Having turned his studies toward the ministry of the Episcopal Church, he was ordained in 1825, and after officiating in Salem, Mass., Norfolk, Va., and other places, he was called to Philadelphia, and was instituted Rector of St. Stephen's in 1834, where he continued until his sudden and lamented decease. Dr. Ducachet, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, was a man of eminence in his Church, an accomplished scholar, a thorough gentleman, beloved by his congregation, not less for his kind and genial manners than for his piety.

John Bull says that snobbish admiration of European luxuries is an American characteristic; but that cannot be true, when the entire nation prefers Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus to every other perfume extant.—*Dedham Gazette.*

Saratoga Springs.
EMPIRE WATER.
CONGRESS WATER.
COLUMBIAN WATER.
Sold by all Druggists, Hotel and Wine Merchants.
Sold at wholesale only by
HOTCHKISS SONS.
Nos. 92 Beekman and 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

The Serpent's Eggs is the Name given to a new toy, which is truly astonishing. A large serpent comes out, burning and hissing, from a very small egg. Get the best. They are manufactured at No. 16 Walker-st.

Bricks.—30,000 Bricks are made per day by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which is the most wonderful machine of the age.
A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use. S. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,
NO. 501 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS BLOCK.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STEREOSCOPIC WAR VIEWS,
SCENERY, GROUPS, ETC.
RICH PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
CARTE DE VISITES OF NOTED PERSONS, &c., &c.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1865.
Having Thoroughly Tested and Tried THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE, it is my pleasure to testify to their great merits, their beautiful singing, quality of tone, evenness throughout the entire scale, immense power, elasticity of touch, durability, strength and elegance of workmanship, which qualities have JUSTLY GIVEN THEM THE FOREMOST RANK AMONGST THE VERY BEST PIANOS THAT I HAVE EVER SEEN. J. N. PATTISON.
Weber Piano Warerooms, No. 429 Broome-st.

Boots—Boots—Boots.
RICHMOND is now prepared to manufacture to measure a superior quality of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. An immense stock of ready-made goods on hand, all at reasonable prices.
C. C. RICHMOND, No. 150 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

Fine Silver-plated Ware for the Holidays.
J. F. CURRAN & CO.,
No. 18 John-st.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
EXTRA PLATED GOODS
of every description.

Gifts for the Holidays.
WATCHES, WATCHES.
The undersigned are offering their large stock of American and Swiss Watches, at retail, during the Holidays only,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER, No. 8 John-st., up stairs.

The Improved "Sloat" Elliptic
SEWING MACHINE.
No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted. A. H. SUPLEE.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

Ferris—Caswell.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, in Christ Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, Henry Ferris and Ellie S., daughter of S. T. Caswell, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Craig.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 16, John D. Craig, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Davis.—In this city, on Thursday, Dec. 14, Thomas B. Davis, aged 37 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Jacob Brown, Charles S. Spencer and Clement D. Loomis, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on the afternoon of Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1½ P. M., from the residence of Mr. Spencer, No. 49 London-terrace, West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MacPherson.—On Friday, Dec. 15, Theressa G., daughter of Peter MacPherson, of Brooklyn, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral services this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, Rev. D. Terry, No. 34 7th-st., New-York.

McClave.—On Tuesday, Dec. 12, Eunice, widow of John McClave, aged 72 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 262 West 43d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Sloan.—On Saturday, Dec. 16, Joann, wife of Wm. D. Sloan, in the 48th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

Vandewater.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, Eliza, wife of the late John D. Vandewater, aged 66 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, William and Garret, and son-in-law, David Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 143 Eldridge-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 17.

Wyckoff.—On Friday, Dec. 15, Jane H., wife of Abram V. Wyckoff.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. A. McClure, No. 99 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

Worner.—On Friday, Dec. 15, Ann Amelia, widow of John H. Worner, of Westchester, aged 68 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CITIZENS' EDITION.
READY.
BEADLE'S DIME
CITIZENS' EDITION
OF
LIEUT.-GEN.
GRANT'S REPORT.
OFFICIAL COPY COMPLETE.
Clear type, good paper, convenient form.
The Best and Cheapest.
The Vox Populi Edition.
Sold by all News Dealers.
PRICE ONE DIME.
BEADLE & COMPANY, Publishers,
No. 118 William-st., New-York.

THE ORDEAL FOR WIVES
Is the title of a very well written novel. Depending but little upon eccentricity of plot or startling situation, a permanent and natural interest is thrown about the characters by the skill with which they are delineated, and the manner in which their actions weave out the story. The title can hardly be called prepossessing, seemingly implying some conjugal difficulties; whereas it is rather the pre-marital state which is referred to in the "Ordeal."—*Hartford Courant.*
ONE ELEGANT 12MO. VOLUME, ILLUSTRATED.
PRICE $1 75.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publishers, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION
of the following lines of goods now opening for
FALL AND HOLIDAY SALES.
REAL BRONZES.
COMPOSITION BRONZES.
MARBLE, ORMOLU AND GILT-MOUNTED
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
FANCY GOODS.
PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUARY.
STERLING SILVER AND FINE PLATED WARE.
FRENCH CHINA, both white and decorated.
GLASSWARE, engraved, cut or plain.
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
in bronze, cut glass and fire gill, from original designs.
WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS
in sterling silver, and other goods.
Undoubtedly the largest and best assortment now in market.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

ELEGANT FANS, ELEGANT FANS,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

WE USE THE "HOWE" NEEDLE AND "WILSON" FEED.
THE
CHEAPEST
GOOD
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BARTLETT,
No. 569 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER WITH EVERY MACHINE.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Owing to a change occurring in our firm on the 1st of January, we offer to sell from our large stock
AT RETAIL.
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, FITCH, SQUIRREL,
and other grades of
FURS FOR LADIES.
For gentlemen, MUFFLERS, GAUNTLETS, &c.
ALSO,
FANCY BEAR ROBES.
OUR
PATENT EXCELSIOR MUFF,
(of which we are sole proprietors for the United States,)
and the
CANADIAN SKATING MUFF.
Both NOVELTIES will be offered.
LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY,
Manufacturers, No. 25 Park-place, New-York.

OPERA GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN'S & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING-CASES,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.

The Seventh Regiment will give a reception at the Academy of Music on the EVENING of Jan. 31, 1866, in honor of those members who have served in the regular or volunteer army and navy during the late rebellion, and all members, whether active or exempt, at the time of entering the service, as well as those who served with the regiment during either of its three campaigns and then entered the United States service, are requested to send their address, with rank and the number of the company in the Seventh to which they belonged, immediately, to Capt. GEORGE MOORE SMITH, Chairman of Committee on Invitations, Box No. 987 New-York Post-office.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY are hereby notified that the funeral of T. FELDHEIM will take place this SUNDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 130 Essex-st.
By order,
B. BILDERSEE, Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS—No. 37 New Bowery.—Sabbath-school 2 to 3 o'clock; day school, 8 to 2 o'clock; prayer-meeting Wednesday evening, 7 to 8 o'clock. In consequence of the storm on Thanksgiving, special preparation is being made to welcome our friends on CHRISTMAS DAY, from 10 to 4 o'clock. The exercises will consist of beautiful songs, short speeches, good eating, and the distribution of shoes, clothes, books, toys, &c.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, at the Rooms. A paper will be read by Cephas Brainerd, Esq., on "*The Work of the Army Committee of the Association, which led to the formation of the United States Christian Commission.*" The public is invited.
L. BOTTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday-School Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (corner of Grand-st.) will be held SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 17, commencing at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Ells, of Brooklyn, and the Pastor will address the meeting. Singing by the choir and children. Strangers and friends are cordially invited to attend.

A RELIGIOUS PUBLIC MEETING OF MEDIUMS, AT 10½ A. M.—A discussion, *Is God the Author of Sin*, at 3; a Lecture and wonderful test by mediums at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, at "Temple of Truth," No. 814 Broadway, above 11th-st. THURSDAY EVENING next, Warren Chase lectures as above on *Spiritualism*. Mediums can be consulted daily at the Temple.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. by Rev. R. C. Putney, Pastor. Morning subject—*The Satisfied Man.* Evening subject—*Zaccheus Brought Down.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Love feast at 3½ P. M. Strangers' class at 12 M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL, NO. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., Mrs. Finneley will speak upon *The Future Life.* At 7 P. M. Mrs. Arthur Boone will deliver her *Appeal to Mothers.* Prof. Daniel Boone, (aged 9 years,) will lecture on *Temperance*, with vocal and instrumental music.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the Eighth District Court-room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY NEXT. Lecture for the Jews at 7½ P. M. Service and sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Wm. Wardlaw. Jews and Gentiles are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Prof. C. H. Gardner, of the Gardner Institute, will lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the room. Subject: *Pneumatics*, illustrated by experiments. The public are invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject: *Theodore Parker.* The friends of liberal Christianity are cordially invited to send their children to the Sunday-school of this church.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE MORAVIANS hold their services at the College of Surgeons and Physicians, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Preaching by the pastor on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Friends and strangers are kindly invited. Seats free to all.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE for the righteous only. Preaching on SUNDAY, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder Joseph T. Curry, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above subjects are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SUNDAY evening sermons on the Church will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., by Rev. Dr. Hovey, Professor in the Newton Theological Institution. Subject: *The Church's Only Standard of Doctrine and Duty.*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Clinton-st., corner 1st-place, Brooklyn.—By request, the Pastor, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, will repeat his Thanksgiving Day discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services at the usual hour in the morning.

JUBILEE YEAR OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. Dr. Williams, who has been published to deliver the third in the series of sermons at the corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., on next SUNDAY EVENING, is unable from sickness to fulfil the engagement. He hopes to do it at some future time.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., of St. Peter's Church, will deliver a discourse in the Mission Room, No. 161 8th-av., corner 18th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

CITY MISSION.—THE ANNUAL SERMON IN behalf of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will be preached SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. No lengthy reports and no collection taken.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—A TIMELY WARNING FROM JAMAICA.—Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach on SABBATH EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on the method of our gratitude as a nation. Services at 7½. Preaching in the morning at 10½.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold a regular meeting in Calvary Baptist Church on 23d-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Method of Awakening and Increasing a Missionary Spirit in our Sunday-Schools.*

MISS E. M. CLINCH, DRESS-MAKING Establishment. Dresses and cloaks made in twelve hours' notice. Ladies would have to call but once to secure a perfect fit. Fancy Goods and a variety of Dress Trimmings constantly on hand. No. 20 6th-avenue.

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, 8TH-AV., CORNER 33d-st., Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening, by special request—*What is the Unpardonable Sin?* Service 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. MR. MILBURN, THE BLIND PREACHER, will deliver his grand lecture on "*John Milton*," at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Tickets for sale at Nos. 543, 547, 701 Broadway, and No. 76 Bowery.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church, on 40th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—"*The Sacrament of the Eucharist.*"

MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE, A VERY remarkable trance medium, speaks, sings, and answers questions TO-DAY, at Ebbitt Hall, 33d-st., near Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. N. B.—Miss LIZZIE DOTEN is engaged for January.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH-ST. AND 5th-av.—Right Rev. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will preach in the chapel of the hospital on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the institution.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will deliver the seventh of the series to young men SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Temperance.* Morning service at 10½ o'clock; Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. D. P. Henderson; in the evening, by the Pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Baptism in the evening.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF the Old Brewery, the original mission at the Points.) Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. It is the delight of visitors to hear these children sing. Short addresses by visitors.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of the 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av., will preach every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ladies will hold a Fair Dec. 19, 20, 21 and 22, AFTERNOON and EVENING, in the new Lecture-room.

THREE SPIRITS ANNOUNCE THEY will discuss "*The Superiority of Women or Man*" through Miss Lizzie Doten, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock; admission, 10 cents. Morning lecture, 10½, free.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. L. W. Olney, Pastor, will preach in this church on SABBATH next, Dec. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *True Freedom.*

REV. WM. HENRY GREEN, D. D., OF Princeton, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Clark's,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ and and 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—NO. 10 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk.—Rev. Uriah Scott will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST.—SUNDAY, Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 7½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M., (afternoon for deaf mutes) and Rev. Dr. Leonard at 10½ A. M.

REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN ALliance, will preach in the First Freewill Baptist Church, 17th-st. west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Moral Condition of our city.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.—PREACHING IN URIS Brooklyn Academy, Nos. 371 and 373 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, every SUNDAY; Morning at 10½, Evening at 7½; by Mr. C. Witte. Afternoon, Prayer Meeting at 3.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. O. Fillmore will preach in this church SABBATH, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH OF THE SECOND Advent, No. 656 Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by the pastor. Subject—*The Cleansing of the Sanctuary.*—Dan. viii. 13, 14. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. The Rev. M. T. Tracy will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and the Rev. E. Atwill EVENING. Services 10½, 3½, 7½. Seats free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. F. Hildreth, Pastor. Strangers invited.

REV. A. H. CLAPP WILL PREACH IN the 41st-st. Church, near 6th-av., SUNDAY, the 17th. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. All are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY.

SPIRITUAL MEETING—LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av.—*Relation of Facts*, 3 P. M; *Trance Speaking*, 7½ evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GLOVE-BOXES, CIGAR-CASES,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of this committee will be held at No. 435 FOURTH-AVENUE, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1865, at 7½ o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7 o'clock.
JAMES KELLY, President.
HENRY H. HUBLAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

3,500 PAIRS GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY canton flannel drawers at $1 75, by SMITH & FOWLER, 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House; also at 310 Broadway. Cheapest men's furnishing stores in America.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 16, 1865.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅞	1800	N. Y. Cen. R.	96⅝
[illegible]	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	103¾	200	do.......b30	96⅝
[illegible]	do............c	103⅝	100	do.......s10	96⅝
[illegible]	do......Small	103¾	100	do......2d call	96⅝
[illegible]	do......2d call	103⅝	100	Erie Pref.	85
[illegible]	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	100⅝	500	Hud. R. R.	100
6,000	U. S. 6s, '74. Con. Indorsed	95	100	do	109¼
3,000	U. S. 5s, '71...C.	100	4900	Reading R.	116⅞
4,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Ser.	97⅝	400	do	116⅞
1,000	do	98	200	do.......s30	116⅞
3,000	do..2d Ser. S'l	97⅝	200	do.......s30	116⅞
[illegible]	do	97¾	400	do	116⅝
[illegible]	do	97⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	134
[illegible]	do..Th'd Ser.	97¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	115½
[illegible]	do	97¾	10	do	115¼
25,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	97¾	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	75⅞
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s	90	100	do.......b30	75½
[illegible]	Virginia 6s	65	700	do	75⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	78	200	do......2d call	75⅞
1,000	Louisiana 6s	75	400	Cleve. & Pitts...x-d	91¼
[illegible]	Missouri 6s	78	3000	do	91½
4,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅝	500	do	91⅝
1,000	Erie 3d M.	97	40	do	91
2,000	do	96½	200	do.......b10	91½
2,000	Erie 4th M.	95½	500	do.......b10	91⅝
1,000	Erie 5th M.	93⅝	1200	do	91½
500	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	91	400	do	91½
1,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex.	82	50	Chic. & N. W.	35⅝
2,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. Ex.	100	2100	do	35½
1,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	80	50	do.......b15	36⅛
1,000	At. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Division	96½	1000	do	36
20	Bank of New-York	117	1000	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	62⅝
25	Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	40	do	62⅜
[illegible]	Canton Co.	46⅞	400	do	62⅝
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Pr. b30	45½	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	113
[illegible]	do	45	2500	do	113½
[illegible]	American Coal	74¼	2500	do	114
[illegible]	Spring M. Coal	56½	1500	do	115½
[illegible]	West. U. Teleg'h	53	2500	do	114¾
[illegible]	Mariposa M. Co.	15⅞	1000	do	115
[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	21	280	Chi. & R. I.	108¼
[illegible]	At. Mail St. Co.	134	1500	do	108
[illegible]	Schuylkill Coal	13⅝	25	do	107¾
[illegible]	Ashburton Coal	16½	50	C., Bur. & Quin.	113
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	93⅝	300	Mil. & P. du C. R.	96
[illegible]	do	93¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105¾
			100	do	105½
			200	do	105⅝
			100	Chi. & Alt. R.	105
			50	Rome & Water'n	100

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅝	500	M. So. & N. I.	75½
10,000	do.........c	29⅝	400	do.........c	75¼
[illegible]	do.........b10	29⅝	1100	do.........c	75¼
[illegible]	do.........c	29⅝	800	do.........b3	75⅜
[illegible]	do.........b8	29⅝	400	do.........s3	75⅜
600	Schuylkill Coal	13⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts..x-d	91¼
[illegible]	do.........s3	13⅝	500	do.........b4	91½
[illegible]	Mariposa Pref....c	21	1100	do.........c	91½
[illegible]	New-York Cen.	96½	3400	do	91⅝
[illegible]	do.........c	96⅝	500	do.........c	91½
[illegible]	do.........s3	96⅝	1600	do	91¼
[illegible]	do.........c	96⅝	500	do.........b10	91⅝
[illegible]	Erie Railroad....s3	93⅝	1600	do	91⅝
[illegible]	do.........b3	93⅝	500	do.........c	91¼
600	do.........c	93⅝	200	do.........b4	91
200	do.........b4	94	600	Chi. & R. I.	108¼
700	do.........b5	94⅛	600	do.........s3	108⅛
400	Reading R.......c	116¾	200	do.........b3	108¼
1000	do.........b3	116⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
1000	do.........b3	117	200	do.........b3	35⅝
200	do.........c	117	100	do.........b10	35⅝
600	do	117	300	do	35⅝
200	Cleve. & Tol.....b8	112¾	500	do.........s3	35⅝
100	Chi. & N.W.Prf..s3	62⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C Old Issue	103⅝	1900	Mich. S. & N. I.	75½
500	do	103⅝	100	do.........s3	75½
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	91⅝	300	do.........c	75½
[illegible]	U. States 7-30s, Third Series	97⅝	600	do.........s3	75½
20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	29½	1100	do.........b3	75⅝
10,000	do.........s3	29¼	200	do	75⅝
10,800	do.........c	29¾	200	do.........c	75⅝
80,000	do.........b3	29⅝	300	do.........b3	75¾
20,000	do.........b10	29⅝	900	do.........b5	75⅝
10,000	do.........b30	29¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts..x-d	92¼
20,000	do.........b5	29⅝	1500	do.........c	92⅜
100	Schuylkill Coal	13⅝	2600	do	92¼
600	do.........b3	13⅝	500	do	92½
500	do.........b5	13⅝	800	do.........c	92⅝
400	do.........s15	13½	800	do.........b3	92⅝
500	Mariposa Min	15⅝	200	do.........b10	92½
100	do.........s3	15½	400	Cleve. & Tol	112½
100	do.........b3	15⅝	200	do	113
100	Mariposa Pref.	21	200	do	113¼
300	N. Y. Central.....b3	96⅝	200	Chic. & R. I.	108¼
1000	Erie Railway	93⅝	100	do.........s3	108⅛
100	do.........b30	93⅝	100	do.........s3	108¼
900	do.........b8	93⅝	400	Ch. & N. W.	36⅛
300	do.........b7	93⅝	800	do.........b3	36¼
200	do.........b10	93⅝	300	do	36⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.......c	109⅝	200	do	36⅜
100	do	109⅝	100	do.........c	36⅜
200	do.........s3	109¼	300	do	36¼
100	do	109⅜	100	do	36⅜
6000	Reading R.....s10	117	2100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.b3	62⅝
600	do.........b10	117	100	do.........b10	62⅝
1600	do.........b3	117	100	do.........s10	62⅝
400	do.........s3	116⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi..b3	105⅝
200	T. H. & Alt. Pr.	76	500	do	105½
			200	do.........b3	105⅝

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅝	400	N. Y. Central	96⅛
10,000	do.........s10	29¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts..x-d	92¼
400	Cen. Coal Co.	56½	2800	do	92¼
300	do	57	1400	do	92¼
500	Schuylkill Coal..b5	13¾	400	do.........b10	92¼
100	do	13⅝	1200	do.........s15	92
200	do.........b30	14	500	do.........s3	92¼
200	Amer. Coal Co.	74	1200	do	92¼
300	Erie Railroad	93¾	500	do.........b5	92¼
600	do.........b3	93¾	300	M. So. & N. I. R.s3	75⅝
1800	do.........s3	93⅞	200	do.........b5	75⅝
100	do.........s10	93⅝	800	Cleve. & Tol	114¼
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109½	200	do	115
100	do.........s3	109½	200	do	114¾
200	do.........s10	109½	400	do	114½
400	Reading R.....x-d	105⅞	200	do	114½
400	do.........b3	106⅛	100	do.........s3	114¼
1000	do.........b3	107	400	Chi. & N. W.	36⅛
100	P., F. W. & C.	105⅝	200	do.........b3	36⅛
100	do	105⅞	300	C. & N. W. Pref.s3	62⅛
1000	do	106	100	do	62⅝

SATURDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

The price of Gold was weaker, to-day, than on Friday, by ½@⅝ ℔ cent. Sales at 146⅛@146@145⅞ ℔ cent. The shipments of the day were $1,053,424, making for the week $1,420,924, divided as follows:

California Gold bars	$521,975
American Gold Coin	716,000
Foreign Gold and Silver	182,949
Total	$1,420,924

The Treasury Office received for Customs, during the week, in Gold, $2,183,937, and paid out on Gold Interest $175,664. The receipts of Cotton for the week, 27,693 bales. Exchange on London left off 109⅝@109¾ ℔ cent. Money 6 ℔ cent. on Government collateral and 6@7 ℔ cent. at call to the Stock Brokers generally, on a very easy market at the close of the week.

The strongest Stock market of the week was apparent to-day. The speculation in the Railways was especially buoyant on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Cleveland and Toledo, both advancing 3@4 ℔ cent. on the rise of Friday. Reading and New-York Central indicated higher by ½@¾ ℔ cent. The transactions in these four stocks, and also in Rock Island, were unusually heavy. Erie and the other Western Stocks were firm, and the miscellaneous list disposed to participate in the general activity and bullish feeling of the Share market. In Government Stocks, a further large business was done at the Stock Exchange; while the demand from the public, in a retail way, at the counters of the great dealers in Governments on Wall-street was unusually active; prices for all descriptions leaving off firm.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday afternoon: The Railways firm. The extreme sales of Toledo to-day were 115½; Pittsburgh, 93½, ex dividend; they left off at 114½ and 92½ respectively, as against 112½ and 89 on Friday night. Reading is now quoted ex dividend. Northwest Common was strong in the afternoon.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	91⅞	91⅞	Northwest	35⅝	36⅛
U. S. 5-20s	104	103⅞	N. West Pref.	62⅝	62½
U. S. 7-30s	98⅛	98⅛	Rock Island	107¾	108¼
N. Y. Central	96⅞	96⅝	Fort Wayne	105½	105⅝
Erie	93⅝	92¾	Cumb'land Coal	44⅞	44⅞
Hudson	108⅞	109½	Quicksilver	47⅞	47⅞
Reading	116⅞	107*	Mariposa	15⅞	15⅛
Mich. Southern	75	75½	Canton	45½	45⅞
Illinois Central	134	134	Ohio Certificates	29⅝	29⅝
Pittsburgh	89*	92½	American Gold	146⅝	145⅝
Prairie du Chien	97	97	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

* E-Div.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares. The Eighth National and Tenth National have each declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent:

New-York	116	Hanover	110
Merchants'	110	Irving	108
Mechanics'	115	People's	112½
Union	116	Market	110
National	104	Shoe and Leather	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	101½	Corn Exchange	112
State of New-York	102	St. Nicholas	99½
Commerce	107	Commonwealth	103½
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	Importers' & Traders'	90
Ocean	93	N.Y. National Exc. Bk.	121
American Exchange	110	Central National	107
Pacific	160	First National	200
Chatham	135	Fourth National	97
Bank of the Republic	109	Ninth National	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, M.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & Wab 1st M. Ext	91
Erie 1st mort., '68	98¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	96½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	92¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	98
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	93	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2 M.	94½
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Harlem 3ds, '68	90	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	88
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8s, '82	110¼	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	88
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	112	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	70
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	92	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	48
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	90	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	96½
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.	90½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	78	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	96½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	80
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	95	Marietta & C. 1st Mort.	85
Han. & St. Jos. Con.	72	Chic. & Mil. 1st mort.	85
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	93

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,058,050 18; including for Customs, $390,000; payments, $575,197 03; on account of Loan, $426,500; balance, $79,059,532 94. Coin certificates, $786,040.

Solvency of the Government.

From the Financial Chronicle, Dec. 16.

Our disbursements, on account of the national debt, have been rather heavy of late. Yesterday almost eleven millions of interest fell due on the second series of seven-thirty notes; one month hence eight and a half millions will be paid on the third series; and on the 1st January ten millions of gold interest has to be met for our long bonds. These payments, with the maturing obligations of the Treasury, make up for 60 days an aggregate of forty millions of disbursements for principal and interest of the public debt. So ample, however, have been the receipts from taxes and other income that Mr. McCULLOCH will have no difficulty in meeting all these claims as they mature.

A more satisfactory proof of the exhaustless resources of this country, or of the general good management of the public Treasury, it is impossible to imagine, than the promptness and certainty with which the payments of the past eighteen months have been met. The sum required during that section of the war period is so vast, that on looking back we wonder how it has ever been raised, and the financiers of other countries are still more at a loss to explain the mystery. During the year ending 30th June last, Mr. McCULLOCH reports his receipts as follows: From loans applicable to expenditures $864,863,499; from loans applied to payments of public debt $607,361,241; aggregate of loans $1,472,224,740. From taxes and miscellaneous sources he reports $329,567,886. During the year, therefore, we raised by loans and taxes no less than 1,800 millions of dollars. The chief cause for anxiety about this statement was the small amount raised by taxes as compared with the loans. This difficulty, however, arose from the newness of our tax-machinery which we are getting into better working order, as is shown by the statement for the three months ending 30th September last. The receipts for this period were 277 millions from loans; but the taxes yielded 162 millions, or half as much as for the preceding year. During the fifteen months covered by these figures, our people raised for all purposes and paid into the Government Treasury the prodigious sum of $2,250,000,000, and this, although in the earlier part of the time we were straining our energies to the utmost, and impairing our productive powers by sending recruits to keep up the ranks of the army. Forgetful of these financial achievements, some of us are now desponding, and prophesy all sorts of evil to our national finances, because, during the next three years we have $1,100,000,000 of short obligations to fund into long bonds. If the past has any lessons for us, we ought rather to conclude that were the sum to be funded three thousand millions instead of one thousand, it could be done in the three years with ease.

It is also worthy of remark that the receipts of the Treasury during the last year of the war were raised without any increase or inflation of the currency. When Mr. CHASE resigned in June, 1864, the efficient paper money of the country was greater than it is now. We have positively contracted our active currency, and we have still contrived to raise among ourselves, without a foreign loan, and without crippling our domestic industry, all the funds we required for the protection of the national credit and for the vindication of the national honor.

Methodist Statistics.

The returns from all the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Northern States, and also from some conferences in California, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, &c., but not from any of the late rebel States, show that the membership of the denomination in 1865 was 929,259.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in allusion to these figures and other returns, gives the following facts:

"This shows an advance of 939 over last year. The number of deaths reported is 13,116; of baptisms, 29,150 adults and 32,891 children; of traveling preachers there are 6,014 effective, 294 supernumerary, and 867 superannuated, making a total of 7,175, which is an increase of 354. The local preachers number 8,493, an increase of 288. The report of church property, we think, must be defective somewhere. The minutes for 1864 reported an increase of 585 churches during that year. For 1865 the number reported is 10,041, an advance of only 26, which is very far below the fact. The parsonages number 3,143, an increase of 194. The total value of this church property is estimated at $31,147,233, which is $4,263,157 more than last year. Of this increase $2,968,992 is set down to the additional value of the churches, which would indicate a much greater addition to their number than is reported. The benevolent contributions show a large advance in every department, in the aggregate considerably more than one-fifth. For conference claimant was raised $93,149; for the Missionary Society, $602,068; for Sunday-school Union, $19,068; for Tract Society, $22,322; for American Bible Society, $101,743. In the Sunday-school department there is an increase of 795 schools, 5,224 officers and teachers, and 72,024 scholars, but a falling off in the number of volumes in the libraries."

LILLIPUTIAN SKELETONS.—The Memphis *Argus* of Dec. 2 describes some interesting dwarf human skeletons recently found in Tennessee: "Gen. MILROY, who has been spending much time in Smith County, in attending to some mining and oil operations, informs the Nashville *Press & Times* that while at Watertown a few days since, he saw some remarkable graves, which had been disclosed by the washing of a small creek in its passage through a low bottom. The graves were from eighteen inches to two feet in length, most of them of the smallest size, and were formed by an excavation about fifteen inches beneath the surface, in which were placed four undressed slabs of rock, one in the bottom of the pit, one on each side and one on top. Human skeletons, some with nearly an entire skull, and many with well-defined bones, were found in them. The teeth were very diminutive, but evidently those of an adult. Earthen crocks were found also with skeletons. Gen. MILROY could find out nothing respecting these Lilliputian graves in conversation with the oldest inhabitants of the vicinity, except that there was a large number of similar graves, perhaps thousands, near Statesville, in the same county, and also a like burial-ground at the mouth of Stone's River, near this city. They were examined about thirty years ago, and excited a good deal of comment. Those diminutive human skeletons seem to have belonged to an extinct pigmy race. When did they flourish in Middle Tennessee? When did they come here, and where from? That's the question. Gen. MILROY has deposited some of the bones in the State Library."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRY WALNUT LUMBER.

DRY WALNUT LUMBER.

Dealers and others can now examine a cargo (70,000 feet, of dry walnut lumber, mostly one inch thick, just landed on the wharf, foot of 30th-st., North River, and for sale in bulk, or by the thousand feet.
H. A. CRANE, Lumber Dealer, foot of 30th-st., N.R.

SIMPSON & CHASE'S
ARKANSAS AND WASHITA OIL-STONE WORKS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 East 84th-st., New-York.
Oil-stones and slips of every size and description made to order, at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

JOHN BISSELL, NO. 180 BROADWAY, next Howard Hotel, Commissioner for all the States of the Union, appointed by the Governors thereof Notary Public, &c. Annual statements of corporations authenticated. Passports obtained and losses by fire certified. He has all the printed forms and blanks necessary for accuracy and dispatch. Always in from 10 till 4.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned offers for sale
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
his large stock of Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Muscat, Sherry, Port, and Malaga Wines.
All goods warranted strictly pure.
Send for a price list, or apply to J. MARC MARTIN Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

C. L. M. HAS REMAINED A WEEK; now goes; many drawbacks; S. promised to change house, as proposed, soon as possible; hoped by time suggested; but now G. interposes necessity of remaining at present house for his future plans; friends will be active; a request from —— would certainly succeed; otherwise doubtful; R. has done nothing; seems indifferent to promise and message.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Lost, on the 6th inst., a lady's gold watch, made by Constant, No. 8,646, with chatelaine, cross, locket, &c. Whoever will return the same to C. COLLINS, No. 42 Murray-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

IRON AND METALS.

IRON! IRON! IRON!

150 tons No. 1 Allentown Pig Iron.
150 tons No. 1 Carbon Pig Iron.
100 tons No. 1 Lehigh Valley Pig Iron.
200 tons No. 1 Glengarnock Pig Iron.
100 tons Horse Shoe Iron.
20 tons 2x1 Tire Iron.
25 tons old Horse Shoes.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
McKEE & JUDSON,
No. 457 Water-st.

TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON—CHARcoal and coke tin plates, Russia, Im. Russia, Belgian, R. G., English and American charcoal iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

LARGE ENGINES FOR SALE—ONE 30x72 cylinder; one 20x24; one 16x48; one pair 16x50, horizontal; one an upright, 20x36—all first class and in good order, ready for immediate delivery, by
J. B. FULLER, No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES—1866.

All kinds of Daily Journals, Expense Books, first-class Blank Books, Writing Paper and Stationery, Games, Albums, Chess, Cards, Note Paper, Inktrays, Portfolios, Desks, &c., &c., at moderate prices by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 309 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS.

For the Holidays.

SHIRTS, 6 for $18.

RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., CORNER LAURENS.

Under Garments,

FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN,
AT
LOW PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., CORNER LAURENS.

For the Holidays.

Rich Silk Scarfs,
RICH SILK NECKTIES,
WINTER GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, SCARF-PINS, &c., &c., in large assortment, at
LOW PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., CORNER LAURENS.

AT ADOLF KUSTER'S,
NO. 225 8TH-AV.,

Will be found
A large assortment of French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Reps, Paramattas, Roubaix, etc., in all colors and shades, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from November prices.
The best quality of Delaines, in the newest patterns, at 31c. per yard; sold everywhere at 37½c.
A large stock of the best makes of Calico at 23c. and 25c.
100 pieces of black and colored Alpacas at 37½c.
130 pieces of plaid, check and striped Saxony Dress Goods at 25, 31, 37½, 44 and 50 cents.
An auction lot of French all wool Poplins, in the latest styles, 36 inches wide, only $1; sold in all other stores for $1 50.
A large auction lot of Paris Broche Long Shawls, at $25, $30 and $35, very excellent Christmas presents.
The balance of our stock of Woolen Shawls and Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, will be sold out much below cost.
We shall offer to-morrow and through this week,
100 pairs first quality 10-4 white Blankets at $9.
100 pairs first quality 11-4 white Blankets at $12,
which we guarantee $6 per pair below the market price.
Also, a fine assortment of Table Linen, Damask, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, etc., at low figures.
ADOLF KUSTER,
No. 225 8th-av.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway
Will offer on Monday, 11th inst.,
5,000 DRESSES at a great reduction from former prices, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
consisting of
EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, PLAID and STRIPED, WOOL PLAIDS, WINCEYS, with a great variety of other DRESS GOODS.
1,000 pieces, new patterns, PRINTED DELAINES.
1,000 FRENCH, ENGLISH, MERRIMACK, COCHECO, and other fast-colored prints, all put up in DRESS PATTERNS and price marked in plain figures and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.
BLACK and FANCY SILKS of every description, VELVETS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY. CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway,
Have just received
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH PARIS NOVELTIES in SILKS, suitable for EVENING OR STREET DRESSES.
Some of the styles are the
RICHEST and MOST ELEGANT GOODS
ever offered by us at RETAIL.
Also, a large lot of very fine
PARIS CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
from Wednesday's great auction sale, at about half cost of importation.
ALSO,
PAISLEY BROCHE, filled centres, very rich, only $20, worth $50.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
will offer on MONDAY, 18th inst.,
6,000 yards splendid BLACK SILK, at a reduction of 30 per cent.
5,000 yards FANCY SILKS, in all the fashionable shades, at a reduction of 20 per cent.
1,800 yards very rich MOIR ANTIQUE, at a reduction of 50 per cent.
This offers a rare chance to buy superior goods for the holidays.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
HANDSOME FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Fit for cold weather, skating, promenade, &c., &c.,
at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 18TH,
2 cases ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, select designs and colors, at 50 cts. per yard—value 75 cts.;
2 cases fine WIDE POPLINS, at $1 per yard;
5 cases extra quality, high-colored
PLAID POPLINS,
received by last steamer.
Also, large additions will be made to their stocks of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SACKS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SILK QUILTED SKIRTS.
Plain black and black embroidered in colors, at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

ONLY 25 CENTS PER YARD.
10,000 Yards Worsted Dress Goods, at 25 cents per yard. Reduced from 50 cents.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

FOSTER BROTHERS WILL OFFER, THE PRESENT WEEK, SOME OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
BLACK ALPACAS for 40c., 50c., 62½c., and 75c., RICHLY WORTH 50c., 62½c., 75c. and $1.
BLANKETS for $5, $6, $8 and $10 a pair.
FORMER PRICE, $7, $9, $11 and $14.
BALMORAL SKIRTS for $2 50, $3 up to $5,
That are a very great bargain.
DRESS GOODS, 37½c.; FORMER PRICE, 50c.
DRESS GOODS, 50c.; FORMER PRICE, 62½c.
HEAVY TWILLED FLANNEL, 37½c.; WORTH 50c.
WHITE, RED and GRAY FLANNELS AT AUCTION PRICES.
CANTON FLANNELS, 37½c.; FORMER PRICE, 50c.
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS, CASSIMERES for PANTS.
The above goods have been bought since the late heavy decline in price, and will be sold at a slight advance above cost.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS.
THEY ARE ADVANCING RAPIDLY,
BUY THEM QUICKLY.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED.
For a few days we will sell them without any advance in prices. It will pay richly for the ladies of BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH, HOBOKEN, JERSEY CITY, and the surrounding country,
TO BUY MUSLINS,
and ALL KINDS of DRY GOODS at OUR ESTABLISHMENT.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS TAKE NOTICE.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will continue to offer his large stock of
Blankets,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Prints and Delaines,
Table Damask and Toweling,
at last week's panic prices.
Goods are advancing fast.
The early bird catches the worm.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN ALL KINDS OF DRESS GOODS AND BALMORAL SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALSO,
CLEARING OUT SALE OF BLANKETS,
At FOSTER & WELSH'S, No. 227 8th-av.

FRENCH MERINOS! FRENCH MERINOS!
Prices smashed right down for this week.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—FOR Holiday Presents, at favorable prices for the public. Also, India neck-ties. J. RUSSELL, No. 282 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT HARRINGTON & STONE'S, NO. 741 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF STRIPES FOR FURNITURE COVERINGS, CUT AND MADE TO ORDER.

Just received per last steamers,
For the Holidays, Novelties in Housekeeping Goods,
Heavy Curtains, Damask, Reps, Striped do.,
Satin de Laine, Satin Damasks, &c., &c.
Lace Curtains, Application, Tamboured,
Lace Borders, Muslin, Swiss and Vestibule Laces,
Piano Covers, Crimson, Green, Maroon, Blue, &c.
Table Covers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 8-10 new styles and designs.
Richardson & Barnsley Linens, Sheeting,
Shirtings, Towelings, Napkins, Doyles, &c., &c.
Marseilles Quilts and Blankets,
Crib Quilts and Crib Blankets,
Lace Bed Spreads, Lace Tidys for Pillows and Chairs,
Hand-made and Worsted Tidys, fine assortment,
White, Buff, Blue, Green and Painted Shades,
All kinds Upholstering done at once.
The above goods will be sold low previous to taking account of stock.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
A fine assortment of cheap and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
Put up in full dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and arranged for sale on separate counters at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
have just opened, at retail,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
a large assortment of
REAL LACE SHAWLS, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, VAILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., including many elegant novelties in LACES, suitable for holiday presents. Also, low-priced
LACES and EMBROIDERIES in GREAT VARIETY.

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
Including all the Latest Paris Styles of Basques and Cloaks in Silk Velvets, Plush, Silk, Plain and Fancy Cloths, etc., elegantly trimmed; also, latest novelties in Opera Cloaks, all of which will be offered at retail
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
At prices greatly reduced for the Holidays, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS.
Merinos, Reps, Empress Cloths, Plaids, Winseys, Printed and Plain Cashmeres, De Laines, Alpacas, etc., etc.

SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
RICH LYONS AND PARIS DRESS SILKS,
and Silk Robes, Reception, Dinner and Evening Silks, extra rich,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
BLACK, COLORED, STRIPES, PLAIDS, &c., &c. A full assortment at reduced prices.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, WRISTBANDS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, DAMASKS, LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, POPLINS, TOWELS, SHEETING LINENS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, BANDS, LOOPS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Broche, Plaid, Woolen, Zephyr, &c., &c., a full assortment, suitable for holiday presents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Goods in this Department will be sold
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT REDUCED PRICES, viz.:
Ladies' Robes de Chambre, Underclothing, Plain and Embroidered; Waists, Jackets, Breakfast Robes, Caps, &c.; also Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Sacques, Underlinen, Waists, Hats, &c.; Boys' Blouses, Coats, &c.; also Infants' Wardrobes, Baskets, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.
All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF.
AND NO BOGUS SALE.
JAMES TUCKER'S removal from No. 759 Broadway is imperative next Spring, 1866. Now, then, the temptation for the discerning public: J. T. offers a large and rich stock of millinery materials at a heavy sacrifice.
TAILORS, MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS dealt with liberally.
Upright glass cases for sale. No. 759 Broadway.

1865. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 1866.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, JUST RECEIVED, WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
CURTAIN MATERIALS
OF ALL STYLES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY

AT RICHMOND'S.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS.
A few cases of Ladies' French DRESS CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, also some choice LACE GOODS in POINT APPLIQUE, ROUND POINT, BARBES, COFFURES, VALENCIENNES SETS, from EIGHT DOLLARS up. A large stock of HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, CAPES, MODISTES; entirely new patterns in LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS and CUFFS. All at very low prices.
RICHMOND,
No. 783 BROADWAY,
Opposite Stewart's.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA ESTABLISHMENT,
At No. 296 Canal-st.,
Under the Brandreth House.
PARISIAN VELVET CLOAKS,
the latest novelties.
OPERA CLOAKS,
and the largest assortment in the United States of all kinds of WINTER CLOAKS,
in elegant styles, at
ADOLPH NEW,
No. 296, the first store in Canal-st., No. 296.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
GREAT ADVANCE IN WHOLESALE PRICES,
BUT
NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES!
NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES!
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE!
MUSLINS BY THE YARD!
MUSLINS AT WHOLESALE PRICES!
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY!
COME ONE! COME ALL! COME EARLY!
FOSTER & WELSH, No. 227 8th-av.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
LAKE & McCREERY
Will offer for the balance of the season their
LARGE AND ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER CLOAKS, COMPRISING
VELVET, CLOTH, SILK AND
OPERA CLOAKS,
At greatly reduced prices.
No. 471 BROADWAY.

DESPRES,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY GLOVES,
No. 89 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

"BOULEVARD! BOULEVARD!! BOULEVARD!!!" meets us wherever we turn our eyes. We hear it, too, lisped from daintiest lips. Is it a talisman, or is it a crinoline? Its trade-mark is a royal crown; its train is pronounced peerless. For further particulars, inquire at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, Canal-st. Trade supplied by W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., No. 391 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
JOHN CAMPBELL
(late with George Brodie)
is offering a large assortment of
VELVET, CLOTH
AND
OPERA CLOAKS.
at greatly reduced prices.
Ladies are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

MOURNING GOODS,
HANDSOME BARGAINS.
We invite special attention to our large and most desirable stock of MOURNING MATERIALS. SEVERAL NEW ARTICLES, not kept elsewhere, are just received.
N. B.—CRAPE CLOTH, SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, over 2 yards wide, BEAUTIFUL TEXTURE, only $10 per dress, selling fast.
W. JACKSON,
Importer and Dealer in Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co's.

MOURNING BONNETS,
A MOST BEAUTIFUL STOCK.
SOME CHOICE NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
N. B.—JUST RECEIVED, 9-4 BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, A NEW ARTICLE FOR DRESSES, AT
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

DIVIDENDS.

EMPIRE AND PITHOLE PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE AND PITHOLE PETROLEUM Co., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 9, 1865.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., payable on and after the 18th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 18th inst., inclusive.
J. H. PRENTICE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1865.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared dividend No. 23, of Two (2) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 18th inst. E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the transfer office, No. 42 Cedar-st. J. B. WEIR.

"THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS"—No. 516 Broadway, has, by its Trustees, declared a dividend, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and on larger sums at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable or credited to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, and if not drawn is entitled to interest from 1st of January, the same as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1866.
G. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 2, 1866.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable out of the profits of the bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 2d of January, 1866. By order of the board.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows:
1,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bung sealed.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.
The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.
Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.
The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.
Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.
Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 13, 1865.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the surplus hard bread of this depot.
The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.
All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.
Payment required on notification of acceptance of bid, in government funds.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

DENTISTRY.

NITROUS OXIDE

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—Originators of the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS. We have given it to nearly 9,000, without the first accident, a proof that we make it pure and administer it in the best manner. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York, and No. 737 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

AT DR. VAN VLECK'S, NO. 175 6TH-AV. Teeth extracted without pain; fresh gas every day; unusual inducements for sets of teeth ordered now; complete sets in 5 hours after extracting your teeth.

FELL ASLEEP—AWOKE MINUS TWO TEETH—BLESS THE DAY OF GAS.—The original can be seen at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av. Beautiful teeth $1 each. Call early and save waiting.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
NEW BOOK—NOW READY.
THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.
BY THE POPULAR HISTORIAN, J. T. HEADLEY.
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME—ILLUSTRATED.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE WORK ON THE WAR.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.
SEND STAMP FOR TERMS.
ADDRESS E. B. TREAT & CO., NO. 130 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.
Discharged soldiers who enlisted previous to July, 1863, are requested to call at our office and sign a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of a law granting them bounties, &c., equal to those who enlisted subsequently. This class embraces all those who have been discharged for sickness, wounds, promotion, or expiration of term of service. H. J. RAMSDELL & CO., No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods house, a smart, active boy, residing with his parents in New-York or Brooklyn. Address C. S. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PROOF-READERS, to whom regular employment and good wages will be given by JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, No. 16 Jacob-st.

WANTED—HARDWARE SALESMEN, TO INfluence near by, State or Western trade. Address Box No. 2,002 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

LAING, WETHERILL & Co.

Bankers & Brokers,

No. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Gold, Bonds, Government Securities, Railroad, Insurance, Bank and Petroleum Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention given to orders by Telegraph.

Interest allowed upon deposits subject to check.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 7 NEW-ST., (NEAR WALL-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
FOUR PER CENT. interest paid on deposits subject to draft.

THOMPSON & CORNING,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 42 Wall-st., New-York.
Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.
CHARLES G. THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Travelers in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.
The NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY, owners of 2,250 acres of land located near Carbondale, Penn., and entirely free from debt, are desirous of making leases of the same to parties willing to make the improvements, and connection with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The company have nearly $100,000 cash on hand, and are prepared to advance this sum, properly secured, toward opening their lands and making them productive. Applications may be addressed to C. M. SCHOTT, Secretary, 319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

WALLACE NICKEL MINING COMPANY.
The annual meeting and election of Trustees of this company will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 26, on THURSDAY, Dec. 21. Polls open from 12 to 2½ P. M. By order of
GEO. B. SARGENT, President.
THOS. B. LAWSON, Secretary.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a Board of Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 16th to the morning of the 29th of December. G. P. LLOYD, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for nonpayment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 49, in name of B. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 76, in name of Geo. P. Deshon, for 75 shares; Certificate No. 86, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares. By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FROST PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Frost Petroleum Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 16, on FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election of trustees, to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 12 to 23d.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 22, 1865.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS maturing on the first Monday of January, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 1st to the 15th days, inclusive, of January, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of Janurry next, (9th prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 38 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE SHERMAN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 28 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Sherman Oil Company of New-York will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for trustees for the coming year will be held. T. DEWEY, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE third class, pursuant to the charter of this company, will be held at the office of the company, on the third WEDNESDAY of inst., Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will close at 2 P. M. T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON STATE BONDS and government securities, in sums to suit, at 7 per cent. WOLFE & CO., Bankers, No. 15 William-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Bonds and Stock, Bellefontaine Railroad Stock wanted, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in stocks and bonds not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

7 3-10 CURRENCY COUPONS,
DUE DEC. 15.
1881 GOLD COUPONS,
DUE JAN. 1, 1866,
cashed by
MANN & BRUNDAGE,
No. 38 Pine-st.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 6 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$5,000,000
CASH PAID IN AND SURPLUS	2,175,000
ASSETS	3,877,000

HOME OFFICE,
No. 39 William-st., New-York.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Leadenhall-st., London.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Tower Chambers, Liverpool.
FREIGHTS and CARGOES are insured at these offices, to and from any part of the world, at the current premiums, and according to the usages in the respective localities, made payable at either city, in GOLD, STERLING or CURRENCY, as may be desired.
The Company returns 75 per cent. of the profits in scrip to policy-holders, (amounting last year to 40 per cent.,) but also returns TWENTY PER CENT. IN CASH IN LIEU OF SCRIP to those wishing to commute for the same in lower net premiums.
For the accommodation of shippers, certificates are issued, losses payable at the Company's bankers in London, on shipments of specie, merchandise or produce, which are available with bankers as collateral security.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD INTEREST FOR SALE.
Over one-third interest in a short railroad in a Southern State, where there are only three or four other owners. This road was broken by Federal troops under military necessity, a claim for which is now under arrangement in Washington. The damages are not heavy, and with a small amount of money, can be made good in a month or so.
Parties purchasing will have the benefit of the above claim, aside from the purchase, which coming from a loyal owner, is all in order and must be allowed; and a property which has and will pay 20 per cent. on the price and terms for which it will be offered. Address C. W. B., Box No. 445 New-York Post-office, for one week.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.
The holders of the Railroad Bonds of Scioto County and State of Ohio are hereby notified that an authorized agent will attend in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of January ensuing, at the banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., for the purpose of paying the January interest on said bonds, and to make other arrangements in regard to their liquidation.
By order of the Board of Commissioners, Scioto County, State of Ohio.
PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 11, 1865.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., COR. WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the last day of the year, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
United States Telegraph.
Russian Extension Telegraph.
American Telegraph.
National Express.
Adams Express.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo.
The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE SECOND mortgage and funded interest Coupon Bonds purchased by ARTHUR LOVEGROVE, No. 58 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits made now draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Assets, $4,605,000 00.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:
To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, having completed their report in said matter, notice is hereby given that a copy of said report, which will be presented for confirmation to the General Term of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, inst., at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the Clerk's office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and any person or persons whose rights may be affected by said report, who shall object to the same, or any part thereof, may within ten days from the date hereof, being the first publication of this notice, state his or their objections to the same, in writing to the undersigned at their office, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room number 20,) in the City of New-York.
—DATED NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET,

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

FOR SALE—A SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTation. The owner having more land than he can at present cultivate, will sell seven hundred (700) acres of superior Sea Island cotton land, situated on Skidaway Island, ten miles from Savannah, Ga. The island is connected with the main land by a bridge. The plantation fronts on a broad river, and there are twenty (20) building lots fronting on the river, which the purchaser can sell for as much as the whole tract will cost. It is healthy at all seasons of the year, and for fish and oysters it is unsurpassed.
For terms and particulars, apply to
BELL, WYLLY & CHRISTIAN,
Savannah, Ga.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH LONG-TAIL black horses, 6 and 7 years old, 15½ hands, sound and kind. Inquire at NORRIS' stable, 9th-st., near 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
EUROPE.......A. DUCHESNE.......FRIDAY.......Jan. 5
WASHINGTON.....M. SURMONT.......FRIDAY.......Feb. 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
Will remove on Dec. 15 to new offices, No. 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN.......SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA.......SATURDAY, Dec. 23
VIRGINIA.......SATURDAY, Dec. 30
SCOTLAND.......SATURDAY, Jan. 6
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK.......WEDNESDAY.......Dec. 20
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.......Dec. 23
CITY OF LIMERICK.......WEDNESDAY.......Dec. 27
ETNA.......SATURDAY.......Dec. 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia every trip.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
will leave
ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight, at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B. The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Dec. 27.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

From Pier No. 2, North River.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The first-class steamship SAN JACINTO, WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's new line, will leave for Savannah direct on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Freight taken for Augusta, Darien, Doctortown and Thomasville, Ga., and through bills of lading issued therefor.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.
Cabin Passage..........$35 | Deck Passage..........$10
The new and first-class steamship CHASE, Capt. W. BOATH, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or first-class passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The new, elegant, very fast and A 1 steamship
SARAGOSSA, BURSLEY, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 45 North River, and will be dispatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The new, elegant, very fast and A 1 steamship
SARAGOSSA,
BURSLEY, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 45 North River, and will be dispatched as above on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers, and goods by her can be insured at lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The splendid fast sailing side-wheel steamship
LILLIAN, Capt. ——,
will receive cargo at Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865, having capacity only for the bulk of 2,500 barrels light freight. Apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAIRBANKS, Capt. WM. POWELL.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
WASHINGTON, Capt. O. CHICHESTER.
The A 1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 4 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first class and reliable steamship
COMMANDER, PERRY, Master,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 20th Dec., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS, AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
11th. ATLANTIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. BRADBURY.
21st. NEW-YORK, Capt. HORNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$350	$250	$135

A discount of ONE-FOURTH from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock, the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads and passengers, who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

A steamer will be placed on the line Jan. 1, 1866, to run from NEW-ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.

For passage tickets or further informations apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
Net prices, through to San Francisco, per steamer NEW-YORK, sailing Dec. 21:

First Cabin.	Second Cabin	Steerage.
$300.	$150.	$75.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$250.	$150.	$75.

Children 6 to 12 years, half price; under 6, quarter price. 100 pounds baggage free.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, the new and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. J. W. SMITH.
For passage apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M., and the ARIEL on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
Composed of the following first-class steamships to sail every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River, foot Cedar-st.:
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. CALVIN RYDER.
MARMION, Capt. E. R. WARSAW.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ——
The steamship MARMION having been unavoidably detained, will receive light freight and sail TO-MORROW, Dec. 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.
For the present, bills of lading will be signed on the wharf.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION follows on SATURDAY, Dec. 23.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA..........Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA, H. B. BENSON, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 20th December.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF STREAM, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
VICKSBURG, Capt. ROBERT MOORE.
[illegible] Capt. WILLIAM F. McCERRY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 66 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR MOBILE.

The strictly first-class steamship
"ERNST,"
(1,000 tons burden,) E. A. DELANOY, master, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Goes to town with cargo, and insures at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS & JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Freight received on Friday morning.

FOR MOBILE.

The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship
IDAHO,
Capt. BUNKER,
will receive freight on Monday next, at Pier No. 6, East River, and sail for Mobile on SATURDAY, Dec. 23.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.
The IDAHO goes direct to the city, and insures at the lowest rates.
STARBUCK & WHEELER.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, GEO. B HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 38, North River, foot of Jay-street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 148 Pearl-st. Fare $3.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

The side-wheel steamer CORNUBIA, length 190 feet by 24 feet, and 14 feet deep; iron propeller steamer PRESTON, length 170 feet by 23 feet, and 13½ feet hold; screw gunboats WINONA, and PANOLA, length 168 feet by 28 feet 10 inches, and 11 feet 8 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMER, WITH A SALOON, FOR sale cheap.—A side-wheel steamer, three years old, in good order, 58½ feet long, 10 feet beam, 3 feet hold, draft of water 20 inches, cylinder 10 by 24 inches. Apply to JAMES SNODGRASS, on Pier No. 48 North River, or J. T. MARTIN, No. 68 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN EDUCATIONAL business, already well established and most lucrative, but which, by the aid of more capital, would be immensely increased. If preferred, a mere interest in the business will be sold. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room 19.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY OF seven years' standing, on one of the principal avenues of Brooklyn, doing a good trade. Only reason for selling, the proprietors have other business requiring their attention. For particulars apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 98 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

$5,000.—AN ENERGETIC PARTNER WANTED—Who can introduce the above sum into the capital of an established patent medicine business. A sure fortune. No agents need apply. Address J. Box No 6,731 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
ON THE BATTERY,
About 2,000 bales of damaged cotton, saved from the fire at No. 15 State-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, HENRY A. BARLING and ABNER H. DAVIS, as executors of the last will and testament of Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, will sell at public auction, through Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-eighths of the ship *Queen of the East*, of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., mortgaged to the said Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, by Eben B. Crocker and George Warren, to secure the sum of $13,500, by indenture of mortgage, dated March 8, 1864, recorded at the Custom-house in New-York March 8, 1864, in Liber 44, folio 83, &c., of Bills of Sale of Registered Vessels. Default having been made in payment of said mortgage debt, the said sale will be made in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage. The said vessel is now lying at the North Middle Wharf in the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.
HENRY A. BARLING,
ABNER H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 20th December instant, at the same time and place mentioned in the foregoing notice.
HENRY A. BARLING,
A. H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
NEW-ORLEANS,
TOGETHER WITH THE
IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES,
SCENERY, MACHINERY AND FURNITURE,
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,
AND
J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, New-Orleans, by order and under the direction of the President and Directors of the New Gas-light Co., will be sold—

A certain lot of ground, situated in the First District of New-Orleans, in the square bounded by St. Charles, Poydras, Camp and Gravier sts., and measuring eighty feet front on said St. Charles-st., by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, between parallel lines, all more or less, American measure.

Said lot of ground is the remnant of a large portion of ground (say 130 feet front on St. Charles-st. by 170 feet in depth, between parallel lines, all more or less, American measure) acquired with other property by the New-Orleans Gas-light Company from the New-Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company, and acquired by the New-Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company, together with other properties, from James H. Caldwell, Esq., on the 12th July, 1841.

It is stipulated in the act of sale conveying this property, that the openings in the wall dividing the "Murphy House," on the north side of the lot, and the St. Charles Theatre, shall remain as they are now, and the privileges of said openings shall continue for the use and benefit of any other building that may be hereafter erected in lieu of the St. Charles Theatre, on the line of said division wall.

Together with the building known as the
ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
all the improvements and fixtures, scenery, machinery and furniture thereunto belonging, under the conditions of a lease to Ben DeBar, which stipulates "that the improvements and fixtures now on the premises being those provided for and placed there under a former agreement between the company and Ludlow & Smith, dated 28th May, 1848, shall remain undisturbed as the property of the lessor, at the expiration of the lease, to be delivered along with the entire building, with the exception of the usual wear and tear, or loss or damage by fire, in good order."

The theatre is located in the most central and commercial part of the City of New-Orleans. The building was planned after the old Saint Charles Theatre, and has been the favorite and best known theatre for many years in the city; it has been thoroughly repaired at a large expense, and will be sold subject to the lease to Ben De Bar, at the rate of $8,000 per annum, which will expire on the 30th day of September, 1867.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—One-third of the amount of adjudication to be paid in cash in U. S. Treasury notes, and the remainder in the notes of the purchaser, to his own order, payable at one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date until maturity, and eight per cent interest after maturity, if not punctually paid, until final payment. The interest will be required to be paid in coupon notes, payable semi-annually; the interest notes to bear interest at eight per cent. per annum after maturity, if not punctually paid.

The purchaser may pay the amount of the adjudication, or any part thereof, exceeding the one-third in cash, at his option.

The buildings, together with the fixtures, scenery, machinery and furniture sold, must be insured at their full value by the purchaser to the satisfaction of the vendor, and the policies transferred, until after the payment of the note payable at two years.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
AND
DIAMOND GOODS.
HERRING'S LARGE JEWELRY SAFE,
COUNTERS, TABLES, DESKS, &c.,
THE STOCK OF
A WELL-KNOWN CITY JOBBER.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st.

The stock consists of a large and general assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH.
DIAMOND, OPAL, PEARL
AND AMETHYST RINGS.
GOLD CHAINS, LOCKETS, FINE GOLD SETS,
AND HALF SETS.
CORAL, ENAMELED, PEARL
AND ONYX SCARF PINS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF GOLD JEWELRY.
The goods will be on inspection at
No. 60 LIBERTY-ST.
TWO DAYS BEFORE THE SALE.
Every article will be warranted either 14, 16, or 18 karat gold. The above goods are all of the finest manufacture, and particularly adapted to Holiday Presents.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 19, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
8TH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER 96TH-ST.—4 lots; corner lot, 25.2x100; inside lots, 25.5x100 feet.
6TH-AV., 102D AND 103D STS.—8 lots on 6th-av., comprising entire front; 8 lots on 102d-st., in the rear, corner, 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet; inside lots, 25x100 feet 5 inches.
EAST 110TH-ST.—8 lots, south side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.; each lot 25x100 feet 9 inches.
WEST 110TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 400 feet west of 9th-av.; each 25x100 feet 10 inches.
WEST 110TH-ST.—10 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.; each lot 25x100 feet 11 inches.
WEST 112TH-ST.—10 lots, south side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.; each lot 25x100 feet 11 inches.
All of the above lots are very desirable, being on Central Park. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

Sales will therefore take place at Giesboro, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at the Eastern Branch Corral, near Lincoln Hospital Depot, Washington, D. C., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior lot of
SIX HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.
The Mules are well broken, matched, in fine condition, and may be considered, in every respect, a first-class lot.

They will be sold singly, to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Terms cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 20 and 21,
At 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.'s store,
A COLLECTION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
of the Berlin, French, Belgium and Dusseldorf Schools, belonging to Mr. Bailey, of Philadelphia.

This beautiful collection has been on exhibition at the National Art Academy in Philadelphia for the past month for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home, yielding a large amount for that institution. Among other great artists are the following:

Hildebrand,	Herzog,	A. Achenbach,
Carl Becker,	Sell,	Klombeck,
Riefstahl,	Bower,	Erdmann,
Carl Hubner,	Torssaint,	Stammel,
Giddemann,	Leu,	Kauffman,
Gesselschap,	Hoquet,	Jacobson,
Meyerhelm,	Tait,	Volkers,
Webb,	Hilgers,	Robbe,
Seigert,	Verboeckhoven,	De Haas,
Knaus,	Litschauer,	Carl Hoff,
Breslot,	P. Arons,	F. Krauff, &c.

Also, a superb Roman Mosaic, five feet two inches long by two feet two inches broad, representing the Ruins of Pæstum, with scenery of the surrounding country, taking in a circuit of forty miles, said to be the largest and most perfect specimen ever exported from Rome. This splendid collection is now on exhibition as above, free during the day; also, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale, with catalogues.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4, 1865.

SALE OF A LOT OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., at public auction, on the 28th day of December, 1865, at noon, a large lot of old Navy Cannon.

These cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, at which time the cannon must be removed from the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.

Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the ordnance officer at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance,
Navy Department.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, STATUETTES, NECESSAIRES, GILT and ORMOLU GOODS, WORK-BOXES, ODOURS, BIJOUTERIES, GLOVE, CIGAR STAND, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 60 Liberty-st., at 11.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE S. FOX, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, forty-two acres of land, with cottage and outbuildings, situate at West Farms, Westchester County, on the road leading to Hunt's Point. The property is located on tide-water, has extensive views and affords beautiful sites for elegant country residences, within three miles of Central Park. It will be sold in one parcel or in plots of about five acres. Maps and information can be procured at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,

NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times* Building,) NEW-YORK,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brown-stone house, newly and completely furnished, finely located on Murray Hill, $19,500; a first-class high-stoop brown-stone house, 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, $18,000; a neat three-story high-stoop house, with two-story extension, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, $15,000; immediate possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, THE three-story basement and subcellar high-stoop house, with Philadelphia front, brown-stone basement with all the modern improvements, &c., No. 219 Bergen-st., Brooklyn; size of lot 20x100; price $7,500; terms easy. Inquire of CHAS. SHULTZ, Mechanics' Exchange, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York City, between 12 and 2 P. M., or foot of Hammond-st.

NEW HOUSE, HIGH-ST., BROOKLYN, for sale or rent, between Gold-st. and Hudson-av.; genteel three-story and basement frame house, with bath tub, patent heaters, &c., will be sold at net cost, on very easy terms, or rented. Apply at house to agent at 1, or in New-York Office, No. 1, 37 Fulton-st., up-stairs, at 12.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH.—A BUILDING lot, with sea-front, situated between the Pavilion and Green's Hotel, 150 feet south of McCormick's cottage, with a few acres of land in the rear for pasturage. Apply to JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch, or to W. M. GAWTRY, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—A COTTAGE and two lots of ground, between the Pavilion and Greene's Hotels, Long Branch, New-Jersey; also a farm of 19 acres, with house and barn, to be sold Dec. 19 at the Pavilion Hotel, Long Branch, New-Jersey, belonging to the late Patrick McConnell, Esq.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, well situated.
Also, lots at Harlem.
Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY, WITH GOOD WATER-front, dock, &c., accessible to vessels of large size throughout the year.
ALBERT KOLLER, No. 199 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE, four-story house, richly furnished, on 36th-st., Murray Hill, with possession. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 54 7th-av., two doors from 14th-st. Possession can be had about 1st of January. Price $13,000. Also, No. 230 West 15th-st.; $15,000. W. B. WHITEMAN, 26 John-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH BASEMENT brick house in West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT IN BROOKLYN of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 38 Park-row.

FACTORIES FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.— THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,313 acres in one basin of about four miles in length, in which are the celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth and Back veins have been worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.

The Lehigh and Mahonoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of next season, making a direct outlet to Elizabethport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading Roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York. There is abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.

The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired. For further information, apply or direct to the office of the company, No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—TO let from 1st of February to 1st of May, 1867, one year and three months, a four-story stone front house, 22 feet by 40, on the most desirable part of Montague-place, Brooklyn. Parties willing to pay a liberal rent may address Box No. 375 Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET FOR THE WINTER—AN elegant stone house, 50 feet square, on the Terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island, will be rented, furnished, for a moderate rent, until the first day of May. Apply to BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS, No. 64 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class three-story brown-stone front house, No. 103 West 47th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FRONT OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR, No. 207 Pearl-st., to let. Inquire of COZZENS & CO., No. 184 Pearl-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND-STORY furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 54 Sussex-st., Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, FOR THE Winter, by a single person, a moderate-sized furnished room, somewhere near 4th-st., between South 3d and South 6th sts. Suitable reference given and rent paid in advance. Address GEORGE, stating terms, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FOUR-STORY house, location between 23d and 50th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars and lowest cash price, Box No. 3,564 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, one or two rooms; good references given and required. Address E. C. H., Box No. 263 Post-office New-York.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND EXTENSION; also, rooms for single gentlemen, neatly furnished; house convenient to cars. No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY, A single furnished room, with or without full or partial board; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., A. H. FOXCROFT, Box No. 1,972 New-York Post-office.

A SMALL FRONT ROOM FOR ONE gentleman. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

MODERN PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS,
CHOICE ENGRAVINGS tastefully framed,
ROGERS' POPULAR STATUETTES,
COLOR BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
CUCKOO CLOCKS,
SWISS CARVED WARE,
and many other attractive OBJETS D'ART, specially imported for the HOLIDAYS.

SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

WAX DOLLS AND HOLIDAY GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, NO. 12 4TH-AV.
THOUSANDS OF WAX DOLLS, WITH
REAL CURLS, AT 30c. AND 48c.
TALKING DOLLS, CRYING DOLLS, TOYS,
JEWEL CASES, WRITING DESKS, GLOVE
AND WORK BOXES, CIGAR HOLDERS, &c., &c.
1,000 DOZEN MORE OF THOSE
EMPRESS KID GLOVES, AT 65c. A PAIR,
Warranted equal to any Glove that can be bought in the city under one dollar and a quarter.
VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

NOTHING BUT TABLES.
THE
BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
Oak, walnut, mahogany and other woods, in every variety of style, finish and price.
As I confine myself to the manufacture and sale of Extension Tables exclusively, I am prepared to sell them as low, if not lower, than any other house in the city. Persons wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!
JUST IMPORTED, VERY CHEAP,
NEW AND CURIOUS. IN GREAT VARIETY.
75 BOWERY. SAM'L D. WILSON.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

JAFFE'S CIGAR EMPORIUM,
No. 1181 Broadway, near 28th-st.

Havana cigars by the box at wholesale prices; Espanolas, $10; Figaro Britannicas, first quality, $25; Partagas Regalias, first quality, $30; splendid Conchas, $10; Rosa Operas, $9; fine Londres, $7; and over a hundred other brands, all at wholesale prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Manager
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the frequent disappointment of
PARTIES DESIRING CHOICE SEATS,
resulting from the crowded audiences at this establishment, the management, with a view to the better accommodation of its patrons, have greatly
INCREASED THE SEATING CAPACITY
of those parts of the house known respectively as the
DRESS CIRCLE AND "RESERVED SEATS,"
and, in the future, trust to be able to furnish all visitors with places which will be found desirable and satisfactory in every respect.

FIRST WEEK OF
THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
IN HIS TERRIFIC HURDLE-ACT,
executed upon his splendid Kentucky-bred
RACE-HORSE GLENCOE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PERFORMANCE,
THRILLINGLY EXCITING,
AND STARTLING BEYOND PRECEDENT.
First week of the
PONY AND MONKEY RACES,
introducing
THE SMALLEST PONIES IN THE WORLD,
RIDDEN BY MONKEY JOCKEYS.
NEW ACTS IN THE CIRCLE,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, AND ACROBATIC,
bringing into requisition the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH STAR TROUPE,
THE LARGEST, and INCOMPARABLY THE BEST
ever brought together in America.
JOKES AND JOCULARITIES,
new, original, sparkling and pointed,
BY THE INIMITABLE CLOWNS.
ALL THE SUPERB ATTRACTIONS
of this elegant and immensely popular
OLYMPIC ARENA,
will be brought forward
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
also at the
MATINEES! MATINEES!
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
PRICES.—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.
THREE PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.

71ST REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y. BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY, Jan. 5, 1866.
Tickets $5; for sale at the principal hotels and music-stores, also at the book stand, reading-room of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

BECKER'S FRUIT FLAVORS,
Extract of Vanilla, Extract of Lemon-peel, Extract of Orange-peel, Extract of Almonds,
For years known to the confectioners as the
ONLY RELIABLE FLAVORS IN THE MARKET,
are now put up in two-ounce bottles,
FOR FAMILY USE.
Sold by all the principal Confectioners and Grocers.

MR. AND MRS.
GEO. VANDENHOFF
AT DODWORTH HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst.
Shakespeare's MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Mrs. Browning's MOTHER AND POET,
and an Irish sketch entitled
PHAYLIN O'TOOLE'S COURTSHIP.
Tickets 75 cents. 8 o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE—SATURDAY, DEC. 16; TUESDAY, Dec. 19; THURSDAY, Dec. 21; FRIDAY, Dec. 22; and SATURDAY, Dec. 23. Startling revelations. Wonders explained. The incredible rendered credible. Spirit world invaded. A great revolution among the inhabitants thereof. Great reformation taking place. Spirits got their backs up, and declare, "'pon honor," they will work in the dark no longer. A great conspiracy among them, the result of which may be seen on the evenings of the above dates at Cooper Institute. Let no one fail to be there. All the tricks, feats, "strange phenomena," performed through the Davenport Brothers, reproduced through their former partner and confederate, H. M. Fay, upon the open stage, in bright gas-light. Go and see what a little thing has effected. Go and see what has filled with astonishment the whole civilized world; gained audiences with royal families; made two ignorant, unprincipled men wealthy and famous. First, Mr. Fay, who, from long and continued practice with the Davenport Brothers and alone, has attained to an adroitness and skill with the ropes truly astonishing and wonderful, will enter his cabinet—of the same size and pattern of that belonging to the brothers—and there go through their customary performances in a manner pronounced by all equal, by many superior, to them. This of itself is worth double the admittance fee. Feats seemingly incapable of explanation, miraculous, beyond the power of man, will be performed. The great wheat flour, ring and coat tests. Showing of spirit hands playing on musical instruments, while securely and satisfactorily tied. In short, everything done by the Davenport Brothers, which, a few months since, rendered New-York wild with excitement, and which now are astonishing the Old World, will be reproduced. Interesting and wonderful as this part of the performance is, it will be pronounced nothing compared with what follows, namely: A complete and thorough exposition of all these pretended works of spirit hands. Mr. Fay tied and untied before the audience, with cabinet doors open. Musical instruments played upon. Spirit hands exhibited. The difficult wheat flour feat, ring and coat tests all done where each and every one can see every motion. All satisfactorily and thoroughly explained. It is truly wonderful, and well worth the price of admission to see how expert and quick with the ropes years of steady practice has made Mr. Fay. Remember the dates. The only opportunity given the New-York public to see this great exposé, as Mr. Fay sails soon for Europe.
Admittance, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents.

TO THE TRADE AND TO FAMILIES— We offer for sale as a most pleasant, as well as a healthy beverage, our Arrac Punch; ready prepared after the celebrated receipt of the French Punch Syrup.
Warranted perfectly free from any ether or acid.
U. C. BECKER & CO.,
Corner of Gold and Ann sts., New-York.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge 7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 9 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDSOMELY BOUND ENGLISH BIBLES.
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS
CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS, AS TOURISTS' CASES, POCKET-BOOKS, DESKS, ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.
Branch of London establishment.

ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC FOR 1866.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC, 60 Illustrations; 50 cents.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED LADY'S ALMANAC, 70 Illustrations; 50 cents.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED COMIC ALMANAC, 80 Comic Pictures; 15 cents.
FRANK LESLIE,
No. 537 Pearl-st, N. Y.
For sale by all booksellers and news dealers.

DIARIES FOR 1866.

PUBLISHED IN GREAT VARIETY,
and sold at wholesale by
KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, FIS-tula and thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Consulting and Operating Surgeon, No 2 Union-square.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
POPULAR AMUSEMENT AT A POPULAR PRICE.
The great combination of
MUSEUM, CIRCUS AND DRAMA,
nowhere else to be seen in America,
DAILY INCREASING IN POPULARITY.
For their unexampled singularity, the
GREAT ARRAY OF LIVING CURIOSITIES
are a highly attractive feature, and are exhibited at all hours, from
SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the World.
NOAH ORR, Ohio Giant, 8 feet 2 inches high.
ANNA SWAN, Nova Scotia Giantess, 8 feet 1 inch high.
ANDREW HARSEN, Norwegian giant, 8 feet high.
THREE of the SMALLEST DWARFS ever seen.
MAJOR COLVIN, aged 11, 19 inches high, weighs 15 lbs.
GEN. GRANT, Jr., aged 14, 23 inches high, weighs 18 lbs.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the Miniature Lady.
JOHN BATTERSBY, Living Skeleton, weighing 67 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSBY, his wife, weighing 700 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER,
who will exhibit her wonderful powers by handling and caressing the LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
THREE-HORNED BULL. AN ALBINO BOY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM ENGINES IN MOTION.
The best Cosmoramas, Stereopticon, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, and over
100,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
AFTERNOON AT 3—EVENING AT 7½.
The grand
CIRCUS TROUPE,
WITH THEIR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
perform
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
First appearance of the celebrated
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL,"
whose
REMARKABLE INTELLIGENCE
is the surprise of all beholders.
MR. EATON STONE,
the original and greatest BAREBACK RIDER in the WORLD.
CHARLES SHERWOOD, the eccentric Equestrian.
MADAME VIRGINIA, the best Equestrienne.
JOHN FOSTER, the talented Clown.
MISS AMELIA, the Charming Vocalist.
PROF. LANGWORTHY, the elegant "Master of the Circle."
MAST. C. SHERWOOD, Jr., the Boy-Wonder,
together with the great
CORPS OF AUXILIARIES,
appear in the most daring acts in the
BEST ARENA IN THE WORLD.
Previous to the Circus, the great drama of the
QUEEN'S PAGE; or, THE IDIOT OF THE CASTLE.
INTERESTING, AMUSING and EXCITING,
in which the following artistes of the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY
will appear:
MRS. J. J. PRIOR, MISS JENNIE CLEAVER, MRS. G. MELVILLE, MESSRS. H. F. DALY, W. L. JAMISON, J. BRIDGEMAN, M. N. HAVILAND, WILTON, ANDERSON, &c.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FIFTEENTH WEEK,
and
LAST BUT ONE,
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
FUN! FUN! FUN!
A DOUBLE LAUGHING BILL!!
Mr. CLARKE in TWO
GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS.
as
BEETLE,
in Tom Taylor's laughable Comedy
BABES IN THE WOOD,
and as
WADDILLOVE
in Boucicault's highly Comic Drama
THE FAT BOY,
which will present Mr. CLARKE in two of his inimitable broad comedy personations.
Doors open 7½. Commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EXTRA NOVELTY—THREE SPLENDID DRAMAS.
The great Ledger story, dramatized by G. L. Aikin, of the
GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
Mr. Walter Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. G. W. Thompson.
The spectacle of the
SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN.
New and Gorgeous Scenery and Effects.
HIRAM DODGE.
Brookes..........as..........Dodge

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor..........R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A BRILLIANT BILL THIS WEEK.
NEW ATTRACTION, NEW STARS,
added to
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
all of which will appear in their
GLORIOUS COMIC ACTS, &c.
The beautiful ballet divertissement,
THE FOREST ROSES.
The funny farce, entitled
OUT TO NURSE.
THE ETHIOPIAN CORPS
in their Acts, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MISS LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.
This elegant building will shortly be opened to the public with a
FIRST-CLASS COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK FAVORITES.

The decorations of the house are of the richest description, whilst every accessory to the proper comfort of the audience has been carefully attended to. The stage is so arranged as to insure a perfect preservation of artistic effect, whilst every seat of the auditorium will command a view of its whole extent. The entrances and exit passages and doorways are ample and unobstructed, and the stairways and corridors large and easy of access. Great attention has been paid to warming, ventilation and lighting, for which latter purpose one of the patent sunlights has been introduced.

The pieces to be presented will be of the highest order of merit, and will be put upon the stage with every attention to detail.

The pieces will be graduated so as to suit all classes.

In future advertisements further particulars will be given, as well as the exact date of opening.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1866.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
To be had of the members of the Company,
at the principal hotels, music stores,
and at
Delmonico's and Maison Dorée.

LECTURES.

C. H. RIVERS' PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 31 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above; inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

LECTURE BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES on the "Son of Heaven," in the New-Jerusalem (Swedenborgian,) house of worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., this evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 397 and 399 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.D., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium,
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTON CALLENDER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 20, and that the second quarter, or half session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November. By particular request a separate department has been arranged for little boys.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN EITHER at my office or at the pupil's residence, in the French, German, Spanish and English languages. Terms $15 per quarter. Address PROF. J. WUNDERMANN, No. 106 East 19th-st., or No. 824 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.— A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Misses, Danbury, Conn. The Winter term commences Jan. 3, 1866. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND IMBECILE CHILDREN. H. M. KNIGHT, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WITH 9 years' experience, lately arrived in New-York, speaking English fluently, wishes to give lessons in schools or families, or any work requiring zeal and attention; his wife is ready to give piano lessons, which she has taught for many years. Write or apply to Rev. Dr. CROSBY, No. 306 2d-av.

FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN AND GREEK languages by Mr. GOEPP, French pastor, Bachelier es lettres. French and German lessons by Mrs. GOEPP. Reference: Mr. Charlier, Professor. Address No. 125 West 35th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement desires to engage either as visiting or resident governess. Unexceptionable references given as regards character and ability. Call or address for one week M. G. H., No. 144 East 40th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS in English, French, music and use of piano, for board; references. Address, by letter, Miss R. R., (care of Chickering,) No. 652 Broadway.

AN M. A. OF OXFORD DESIRES AN engagement for the afternoon, either in a school or as tutor in a private family. Address TUTOR, No. 53½ West 32d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
The great Spectacular Romance, in five acts,
MONTE CRISTO,
with the eminent and favorite artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Thalia Matilda could not have treated the good boys and girls, of all ages, that go to her theatre better than by presenting them MONTE CHRISTO for a holiday gift."—*Courier.*

"To see such scenes as Mr. Hayes has painted is to be charmed."—*Albion.*

"Produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any spectacular piece ever at this theatre, which is now famous for such productions. The piece will be repeated every evening, and will undoubtedly run through the holidays."—*Times.*

"Mrs. Wood has put the piece on the stage in unexceptionable style. The cast is a strong one, with Mr. E. L. Davenport in the title-role. We congratulate the fair manager in view of the decided hit she has made."—*Dispatch.*

"The scenery, for which the varied situations of the play afford ample opportunities of display, is of a beauty of design and elegance of execution rarely excelled even at the Olympic."—*World.*

"One of the most attractive pieces ever represented in New-York, Mrs. Wood has produced its dramatic version with such scenic appointments as are an entertainment in themselves and a credit to the taste and liberality of her management. Scenes soar aloft, or sink into unknown depths, or fade and seem to sink away, so that at certain moments the whole stage seems to be one vast dissolving view. Nor is there lack of excellence in the more important department of acting."—*Tribune.*

"As presented at the present time, on the Olympic stage, MONTE CHRISTO has become at once the most entertaining dramatic performance of the day. The elements of tragedy, of farce and pantomime and ballet are all here, and the scenes are never permitted to tire from too long lingering on any one."—*Express.*

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY,
19th night of
LOST IN LONDON.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, Browne, Pope, Williamson, Graham, Ward and Roberts; Misses Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, Mary Barett and Green.
TUESDAY—DREAMS OF DELUSION and A WONDERFUL WOMAN.
WEDNESDAY—20th night of LOST IN LONDON.
THURSDAY—DREAMS OF DELUSION, and A WONDERFUL WOMAN.
FRIDAY—21st night of LOST IN LONDON.
SATURDAY—DREAMS OF DELUSION and A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW SENSATION DRAMA,
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD,
OR
CLEVELAND HALL.
Miss FANNY HERRING..as..JOANNA CLEVELAND
supported by
W. H. Whalley, Lewis Mestayer, Mr. Marden, Miss E. J. Denvil, and the dramatic company.
COMIC PANTOMIME
DUCHALUMEAU.
MR. G. L. FOX..........as..........ROQUINET
C. K. Fox, M'lle. Martinetti, and the troupe.
THE PIRATE SHIP.
Characters by most competent artists.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
MONDAY, DEC. 18, AND DURING THE WEEK,
IMMENSE SUCCESS. EVERYTHING NEW.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Dan Bryant's Stump Speech, Mischievous Monkey, In and Out of Place, Lord Dundreary on a Lark.
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
William Henry, a weather-beaten tar..........Dan Bryant
Parquet, 50 cts.; family circle, 30 cts.; private boxes, $6.

CONCERT IN JERSEY CITY,

AT THE TABERNACLE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1865.
THEO. THOMAS AND ORCHESTRA.
MAD. E. W. REVILLE,
(First Appearance in this country.)
GEO. W. MORGAN,
The eminent organist.
F. EBEN,
The celebrated flutist.

ANNUAL BALL—25TH SEASON,

OF THE
NEPTUNE CLUB,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1865.
TICKETS THREE DOLLARS,
For sale at the music stores, hotels, and by Theodore Moss, Esq., at Wallack's Theatre, where Private Boxes can be secured.

EXCELSIOR SKATING POND,

Situated corner of 59th-st. and 5th-av., is now open, with ample accommodations for ladies and gentlemen.
Gents' season tickets, four dollars; ladies, three dollars. Admission, 30 cents.
Teachers on the pond to instruct ladies and children in the art of skating.

SKATING.

The first skating at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, ten minutes' walk from the ferry.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M.
CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris,*" the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway; open for children, ladies and gentlemen every day. Deuxtemps' six dances taught perfectly in six lessons.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class, afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day to those who wish to learn quickly.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,
THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists, to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

S. B. MILLS,	WM. MASON,	A. H. PEASE,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	ROBERT HELLER,	F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM,	WM. BERGE,	THEO. EISFELD,
GEO. W. MORGAN,	E. MUZIO,	C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS,	CARL ANSCHUTZ,	MAX MARETZEK.

And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS

TO RENT,
At the manufacturers,
HAINES BROTHERS,
2d-av., corner 21st-st.

NEW MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS,

SANTA CLAUS. Song and chorus.
THE CHRISTMAS TREE. Song and chorus. Written and composed by Rev. A. A. Graley, and dedicated to all the little folks. Price 30c. single; 4 copies, $1.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

W. VINCENT WALLACE.

"Happy Birdling."
"The Winds that Waft my Sighs to Thee."
Sung by Miss Kellogg. Published by
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, N. Y.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,

TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 307 8th-av.

AT CHAMBERS', 8TH-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV. —Elegant upright "Boudoir" Pianos in fine rosewood cases at moderate prices. Also a variety of superbly finished square pianos at lower prices than any other first-class house.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT AT MODERATE PRICES.—Splendid new pianos, from $350 to $600, fully warranted; also second-hand pianos, from $100 to $300.
BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, elegantly finished in every style, at prices from $300 to $150, lower than any other in the city—possessing equal merit. A superior seven-octave second-hand piano for sale low; has every improvement. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 728 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFT PIANOS ELEGANTLY finished in superb rosewood cases, for sale at moderate prices, by
T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st.,
Corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

MISS A. BASS WILL COMMENCE HER second term of vocal and instrumental instruction on MONDAY, Dec. 18. Refers to William Mason. For particulars apply at Boardman, Gray & Co.'s, No. 748 Broadway.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION AS ALTO singer wanted by a young lady. Good references given. Address A. B. C., No. 73 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—EMPIRE CITY PIANO forte Company's Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 178 Prince-st.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

A Glance at Ireland--What are the Chances of Fenian Success?

Arrival of Two More Senators--One Adheres to Roberts, and the Other on the Fence.

Routine business only was transacted at the Fenian capitols yesterday. At the Union-square mansion the clerks were busy replying to letters and resolutions of adhesion to President O'MAHONY; and at the Jones House parlors other clerks were up to their elbows in letters of adhesion to President ROBERTS. The adjournment of the Senate, it appears, was only to Monday morning next, at which time the Senators will resume work with two additional members of their body, namely: Messrs. D. O'SULLIVAN, of Albany, lawyer, and B. B. DALY, lawyer, of Indiana. The latter, who is the gentleman that drafted the Fenian Constitution, has pronounced for President ROBERTS; the former, who is carefully investigating the affairs of the Brotherhood, has not made known the course which he intends to pursue. If, however, he should decide in favor of President ROBERTS, that gentleman would have the support of twelve of the fifteen persons who compose the Senate; and if the constitution has not been misinterpreted, he would seem to be the legitimate President, the Senate being the power that may create or depose the chief of the Brotherhood. The Senate are awaiting the arrival of the Head Centre, JAMES STEPHENS; and if report speaks truly, Marshal MURRAY's deputies are looking for him also.

Mr. MARTIN C. MAHONY informs us that the Killian Circle of the F. B. is to be organized at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, this afternoon.

The enthusiasts who insist that the Fenian movement is assuredly to liberate their native land, tell us that the British Government, with a home army more than 100,000 strong, cannot precipitate more than fifty thousand armed men upon Ireland in the event of a fight; and of these soldiers it is claimed that nearly one-half are already members of the Fenian organization. The Irish constabulary also, are claimed by the Fenian leaders; and if the startling tales that individual members of the Brotherhood tell us are true, the achievement of Irish independence will require but little fighting. Englishmen, and Protestant Irishmen, however, do not see the subject as the Fenians see it.

In view of the possibilities of the future, we may gain some instruction from a

GLANCE AT IRELAND IN THE PAST.

Ireland contains 32,508 square miles, and is divided into four provinces, namely: Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught; and in these provinces are thirty-two counties, which, with their population and chief towns, are named in the following table:

Provinces and Counties.	Population in 1851.	Chief Towns.
LEINSTER.		
Carlow	68,075	Carlow.
Dublin	404,992	Dublin.
Kildaro	95,724	Naas.
Kilkenny	158,746	Kilkenny.
Kings	112,080	Birr.
Longford	82,350	Longford.
Louth	107,657	Drogheda.
Meath	140,750	Navan.
Queens	111,623	Maryborough.
Westmeath	111,409	Mullingar.
Wexford	179,790	Wexford.
Wicklow	98,978	Wicklow.
MUNSTER.		
Clare	212,428	Ennis.
Cork	648,902	Cork.
Kerry	238,239	Tralee.
Limerick	262,136	Limerick.
Tipperary	331,487	Tipperary.
Waterford	164,051	Waterford.
ULSTER.		
Antrim	352,264	Belfast.
Armagh	196,085	Armagh.
Cavan	174,071	Cavan.
Donegal	255,160	Donegal.
Down	328,883	Downpatrick.
Fermanagh	116,007	Enniskillen.
Londonderry	191,868	Londonderry.
Monaghan	141,758	Monaghan.
Tyrone	255,819	Dungamoon.
CONNAUGHT.		
Galway	322,212	Galway.
Leitrim	111,915	Carrick-on-Shannon.
Mayo	274,830	Castlebar.
Roscommon	174,492	Roscommon.
Sligo	128,510	Sligo.
Total	6,553,291	

Since 1841, when there were 8,175,124 in Ireland, there has been a steady decrease, by emigration and otherwise, of her population, and it is doubtful whether she has now 6,000,000 inhabitants. Of these nearly half a million are to this day speaking exclusively the ancient language of the land.

This beautiful and fertile isle, whose picturesque scenery has ever been the theme of the poet and the study of the painter, whose climate is promotive of longevity, and whose means of navigation are such as to afford facilities for commerce in almost every part of her territory, ought to have been a paradise of peace and prosperity. But instead, as far back as the days when the first Parliament, or Triennial Assemblage, at Tara, of the chiefs, priests and bards, who, about 900 years before Christ, digested the laws into a record, which is known as the Psalter of Tara, the island has ever been the scene of contention and bloodshed; and not even the introduction of Christianity by St. Patrick, nearly fourteen hundred years ago, could stay the crimson tide of war. From the time of St. Patrick, down to the year 1000, when

BRIAN BORU, OR BOROIMHE,

expelled the Danes from his own Kingdom of Munster, and putting aside the legitimate families, the O'NEILLS and O'MELAGHLINS, was crowned at Tara as King of Ireland, the isle was repeatedly invaded by foreign foes. But BORU established peace for a time, and effected great reforms in the civil state of his kingdom—founded churches and schools, opened roads along the whole coast, built bridges, and fitted out a fleet. BORU, who was the most celebrated of the native Irish kings, was born in the year 927, and slain at Clontarf on Good Friday, 1014. He was the son of KENNEDY, King of Munster, and his first exploits were against the Danes of Limerick and Waterford, whom he compelled to pay tributes in pipes of wine. As King of the isle, he levied a heavy tax upon the subordinate Kings—demanding from Connaught 800 hogs; from Tyrconnell (the present County of Donegal) 500 mantles and 500 cows; from Tyrone 60 loads of iron; from the clan Rory of Ulster 150 cows and 150 hogs; from Oriel 160 cows; from Leinster 300 cows, 300 hogs, and 300 loads of iron; from Ossory, 60 cows, 60 hogs, and 60 loads of iron; from the Danes of Dublin, 150 hogsheads of wine; from the Danes of Limerick and Waterford, 365 hogsheads of red wine. This excessive tax at length wrought a revolt, and on the battle-field at Clontarf, fighting against the allied Danes and Leinstermen, lead by MAELMORA, King of Leinster, BRIAN BORU and his son MORROGH fell, but their arms were victorious. BORU was the founder of the family of the late WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN. After the death of BRIAN BORU internal discord prevailed, and in 1152 the supremacy of the See of Rome was acknowledged by a synod of the Irish clergy, under the presidency of Cardinal PAPERON, the Pope's Legate.

Next followed invasions by the Normans in 1169, and in 1210 the entire country was subdued, and King JOHN, of England, granted the people a charter of liberties, under which they lived until the invasion by EDWARD BRUCE, of Scotland, in 1315, and from the crowning of BRUCE as King of Ireland, down to the insurrection in Ulster, in 1641, when the Irish Catholics massacred more than 40,000 Protestants, and thence down to the appearance of OLIVER CROMWELL on the scene, in 1649, the country was a prey to anarchy. CROMWELL established English supremacy; but in 1688 the Catholic party again took up arms; and for a century, according to APPLETON'S *Cyclopædia*, little else than relentless persecution of the Catholics is recorded in Irish history. An Irish revolution exploded in May, 1798, and

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE,

one of the animating spirits of the insurrection, anticipated execution by suicide in prison, on the 19th of November in that year. He was born on the 20th of June, 1763, and educated in Ireland's foremost collegiate institution, Trinity; but before completing his course he made a runaway marriage, went to London, entered the Middle Temple, disliked the profession, and paid too little attention to the law to become successful, and soon turned his attention to politics. Thenceforward he devoted his energies to the task of effecting a union against the government between the Catholics of Ireland and the Dissenters, and was one of the founders of the first club of "United Irishmen" at Belfast. From this germ sprang many like clubs, which aimed at Catholic emancipation and Parliamentary reform; but they were soon perverted into organizations for revolutionizing the country, and in them WOLFE TONE lost his influence. He came to the United States in 1795, and temporarily dwelt in Philadelphia, West Chester and Downington, Penn., and at Princeton, N. J.; but in 1796 he sailed for France to aid his native land in a revolt wherein France was to be the revolters' ally. The revolution failed, and 1797 found him in the Bavarian Army, and in 1798, while with a small squadron bound for the Irish coast, he was captured, thrust into prison, and subsequently sentenced to be hanged. He cheated the executioner by cutting his throat with a penknife.

The union of Great Britain and Ireland was effected in 1801, under stipulations in regard to commerce and religious and political rights which, it was hoped, would secure peace and prosperity to the people; but extremists on both sides were dissatisfied, and in 1803 another insurrection broke out, under the leadership of

ROBERT EMMET,

another of Trinity's pupils. He was, however, expelled from the college for avowing himself a Republican. He became a member of the Association of United Irishmen of 1798, and, after the failure of that rebellion, escaped to France, but secretly returned to Dublin in 1802, reorganized the revolutionists, and prepared to seize the castle and arsenals of that city on the night of July 23, 1803. After assassinating Chief-Justice KILWARDEN, the revolutionists hesitated to follow EMMET to the castle, and he was constrained to seek concealment in the Wicklow mountains. But thence he soon went to Dublin to bid farewell to a young woman to whom he had become attached, and while on this tender mission he was captured by the officers of the Crown. He defended his own case, but was convicted, and on the 20th of September, 1803, was hanged in Dublin, the city in which he was born in 1780. The outbreak of which the enthusiast, EMMET, was the leader and victim, resulted in the revival of harsh measures and of agitation, which were continued until DANIEL O'CONNELL, the Liberator, appeared on the scene, and by uncommon Parliamentary skill, won for Ireland what she had not been able to achieve by warfare on the tented field. The death of O'CONNELL, at Genoa, in 1847, left Ireland without a wise counselor, and in 1848 she was found again in the ferment of a revolution, at the head of which were WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, an Irish member of the House of Commons, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, since an honored general in the United States service, and Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, the Corporation Counsel elect in this city, and Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, then editor of the *United Irishman* newspaper, and now Fenian Minister at the Court of St. Cloud. This rebellion also failed, and the leaders were sentenced to be hanged; but the sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation. Since 1848 Ireland has enjoyed comparative quiet, and is represented to have been, during the last decade, more prosperous than ever before.

We find in Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S *Monthly Review* an interesting article on "Ireland and the Fenians," containing the following brief and timely

REFLECTIONS.

"I. No conspiracy can be concocted, either in Ireland or elsewhere, offering relatively greater prospects of success than those which preceded the insurrections of 1641 and 1798; yet both fastened the yoke of the conqueror upon the conquered more completely than ever. At this time the friends of the English interest in Ireland are alone sufficient to do more than hold in check the advocates of a separate nationality.

"II. It is very true that the Celt enjoys the same political and social rights as the Saxon; but neither of these as a landholder has the same privileges in Ireland that the English farmer enjoys. For example, in Great Britain the landlord makes all needed improvements, as buildings, roads, drains, and the like. In Ireland, the landlord class do little or nothing, *except order* the construction of such works, the cost of which is levied upon the tenant class. Until the great famine of 1847, there is scarcely an instance on record of an Irish landlord expending a single shilling on the improvement of his property, beyond that portion of it set apart as demesne lands, which are cultivated on his own account.

"III. At the same time the old system of granting leases has been abolished all over the country, with very few exceptions in Ulster. The farmer retains his holding only from year to year, the landlord having full power, and being no way scrupulous in exercising it, of advancing rents according to his own necessities or the tenant's ability to pay. Every pound sterling expended by the latter in making improvements thus becomes a source of heavy outlay, instead of profit. Is it any marvel that progress is slow?

"IV. When the industry of a people has been nearly destroyed by iniquitous legislation, it cannot be restored in a day. This was the case with the Irish woolen manufacture, which, introduced by the KILDARE family after the reformation, grew up to be able to compete with the English in foreign countries. By an act of Parliament passed in the reign of WILLIAM III., several thousand workmen were driven out of the island, and that industry was broken up, as were other interests, excepting the linen; while the Parliament at Dublin was too subservient to the ruling power of the day to offer the slightest resistance. In 1783 that odious bill was repealed, but too late to undo the mischief.

"V.—But the evil of evils has been religious bigotry, two hostile populations warring against each other far more bitterly than they labor on behalf of their common interests. In the centralization of power 'new presbyter is but old priest writ large.' The Catholic anathematizes the Protestant and the Presbyterian as enemies to God and to their country; the others reciprocate the compliment, denouncing the Catholic as an idolator, who is doomed to destruction in both worlds. It is a fact that during the present generation, the most Protestant of Protestant denominations has openly advocated the doctrine that the civil magistrate is in duty bound to follow the examples of the ancient Israelitish monarchs toward idolators, among whom Roman Catholics are included. Until this bigotry, this intense spirit of ecclesiasticism, on both sides gives way there, we see no symptoms of relief. With the people divided, the aristocratic class have everything to themselves. The English liberals are desirous of seeing justice done; but they are far off, do not understand the disease, and have their own interests, both material and political, to look after."

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

The Thirteenth Precinct Election Riot—Capt Geo. W. Walling on Trial—Letter from Major-Gen. Burnside—Marshal Farrington Serves a Process—How Lewis had Capt. Charles W. Caffry—Miscellaneous Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND MC-MURRAY.

The Thirteenth Precinct election riot came up on Wednesday, in the form of an affidavit by Mr. CHRISTIAN DORHMANN, of No. 277 Monroe-street, confectioner, against Patrolman JOHN CALLERY, of Capt. STEERS' precinct. Mr. DORHMANN leased his store to the Police Commissioners, to be used as one of the polling-places in the Thirteenth Precinct, and on the night of the Charter election a gang of ruffians, who are alleged to have been led by JOHN BURKE and PATRICK BRENNAN, burst the doors, shut off the gas, and destroyed the glass ballot-boxes and certain articles of Mr. DORHMANN's stock and furniture. Mr. DORHMANN imagining it to be the duty of the Metropolitan Police to repair his shop, was advised to enter an affidavit against the policeman who was on duty at the polls, and show, if he could, that the loss which he had suffered was properly chargeable to the police. Hence the charge against Patrolman CALLERY, one of the oldest and best officers of the force. It appears that Messrs. ELY and MCKNIGHT were supposed to be running close for a seat in the Board of Aldermen, and that somebody employed JOHN BURKE and his gang to storm the polls and destroy Mr. ELY's ballots; that BURKE, at the head of his political banditti, entered the polling-place and charged that the canvassers had defrauded Mr. MCKNIGHT of his just vote; that the banditti, having been thrust out, broke down the door, and, swearing that Mr. ELY should not have the vote, but that it should be given to their favorite, they appointed a committee to count the ballots, and on being told that they could not have access to the votes, they shut off the gas, smashed the ballot-boxes, and were guilty of other outrages; but, happily, they were too late at the polls—for the vote for Alderman had been officially counted and recorded, and the upshot of their exploit was merely to drive the canvassers to the Delancey-street Police-station to count the residue of the votes, and to render themselves liable to incarceration in State Prison for participation in a riot. It was shown that the outlaws observed the precaution to seize the officer's baton before they made the attack, thus leaving him single-handed and unarmed, but that on the Wednesday following the election, BURKE and BRENNAN were arrested and put under $2,000 bail each to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. BURKE fled and forfeited bail. BRENNAN, however, stood trial, and was required by Justices KELLY and DOWLING to pay $50 fine. President ACTON, in dismissing the complaint against Officer CALLERY, remarked that it is not encouraging to policemen to see rioters released from restraint by the payment of a paltry fine, in lieu of imprisonment which they richly deserve; and Commissioner MCMURRAY, coinciding, added that it is precisely what we may expect, so long as our Judiciary is elective.

CAPT. GEORGE W. WALLING ON TRIAL.

Mr. ADAM MOLTZ, of No. 219 West Fortieth-street, machinist, made affidavit that on the afternoon of the 4th inst., a deputy sheriff having undertaken to dispossess CHARLES WELLS, one of the deponent's tenants, and the tenant having taken a hammer and commenced knocking the walls to pieces, the deponent called in two officers of the Twentieth Precinct and caused the arrest of the offender. The prisoner was committed by the Sergeant in command at the police station, but Capt. WALLING subsequently released him. The deponent, on the morning of the 5th, with witness, went to court to appear against the prisoner, as the Sergeant had instructed him to do, and no prisoner being present, the Justice sent him to ascertain the name of the Sergeant that had committed WELLS; but Capt. WALLING refused to render the name. Mr. MOLTZ, on appearing before the Board of Police, reiterated his affidavit, but modified the allegation in relation to the refusal of Capt. WALLING to give him the name of the Sergeant. The Captain, being put on his defence, sustained himself by establishing the facts of the case, which are substantially as follows: Two officers apprehended WELLS and took him before Sergt. DECKER, but at the door of the Thirty-fifth-street police station Mr. MOLTZ and WELLS compromised, WELLS agreeing to pay damages. Subsequently WELLS recanted and positively refused to pay, and thereupon Mr. MOLTZ made a formal charge of "disorderly behave," as he styles it, and Sergeant DECKER deeming it prudent to separate the disputants, committed WELLS to a cell. Later in the day, Mrs. WELLS appealed to Capt. WALLING, saying that her furniture lay on the sidewalk, and that she could not remove it to a place of safety without the assistance of her husband, and as the charge against WELLS was trivial, the Captain released him on his promising to keep the peace. The Commissioners hold that the Captain was morally right; but they may feel constrained to administer a reprimand, because he violated the police law, which says that when any person has once been committed to the cells of a police-station, no person but a Police Magistrate shall release him. In dismissing the complaint, President ACTON, with a sly wink to the spectators, gravely advised Mr. MOLTZ not again to lease his house to Mr. WELLS.

From Capt. FRANK SPEIGHT's Precinct, a Sergeant appeared with a charge against Patrolman JAS. DOYLE, alleging that on the 7th instant he was absent from roll-call. The officer, against whom no complaint had ever been made before, cleared himself handsomely, and the reporter, learning that DOYLE once saved the Ninth Army Corps from defeat, exhumed the following:

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Oct. 24, 1864.

To the Commanding Officer of the Third New-Jersey Cavalry:

COLONEL: I wish to make some mention of an act of gallantry that was performed by Sergeant DOYLE, of your regiment, during the action of the 3d of June, 1864, near Bethesda Church. My command were on the extreme right of the army, and had by an attack of the enemy become separated from Gen. WILSON's division of cavalry, which was guarding that flank. I wished to communicate with Gen. WILSON, and Sergeant DOYLE volunteered to carry the dispatch. This he did, and returned in safety, bringing back Gen. WILSON's answer, having passed twice through the enemy's lines, and rendered an important military service. This act of Sergeant DOYLE's proved him to be an energetic and courageous soldier, and worthy the respect of his comrades and the approbation of his officers.

I remain, Colonel, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

I certify the above to be a true and correct copy, taken by me from the original.

ABIAL SWIFT, Deputy Clerk.

MARSHAL FARRINGTON SERVES A WRIT FOR AMOR J. WILLIAMSON.

Policemen DANIEL KLAUBERG and JOHN W. ROONEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were summoned to defend on a charge alleging that, with three civilians, they entered Mr. THEODORE G. MARRON's house, at No. 733 Broadway, and, after intimidating Mr. M. and his employes, removed to the sidewalk Mr. M.'s furniture, and compelled him to pay the three persons that accompanied them $100, rather than see his property taken to an auctioneer's. The accused offered in defence the testimony of Mr. CHARLES ADAMS, deputy for Marshal JOHN R. FARRINGTON, and that gentleman said that Mr. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, of the *Sunday Dispatch*, had a chattel mortgage on the property, and that difficulty having been experienced in serving the process, an appeal was made to Sergt. DILKS. The Sergeant detailed Officers KLAUBERG and ROONEY to accompany Mr. ADAMS to No. 733 Broadway, instructing them to preserve the peace, and arrest both Mr. ADAMS and Mr. MARRON in the event of a wrangle. It was shown that the defendants stood passively at Mr. M.'s threshold, and did not interfere, because there was no breach of the peace; and as they had implicitly obeyed a superior officer, of course the complaint fell.

CAPT. CHARLES W. CAFFRY CORNERED.

Capt. CAFFRY, of the Fifteenth Ward, appeared as complainant against Patrolman CHARLES LEWIS, and alleged that one evening recently he found the officer off post. The defendant pleaded guilty and said that he committed the offence in strict obedience to the Captain's order. He heard the peculiar whistle of an officer, and, losing no time, he hastened to ascertain what it meant. President ACTON—"But why didn't you tell the Captain when you saw him?" Officer LEWIS—"About six months ago the Captain whistled in Broadway, but as he was in civilian attire and I did not recognize him, and did not think it my duty to respond to everybody's whistle, I paid no attention to it; the Captain then approached and called me a dunderpate, saying that if the thing ever occurred again he would send me before the Police Commissioners; I heard a whistle on the occasion now in question, but it seemed that the Captain did not want an officer, and I was afraid that if I told him that I had answered a police signal, which might have been made by a civilian, he might again call me a dunderhead." Mr. ACTON—"Captain, you might as well hurry off to drill."

VARIETIES.

Roundsman BLACKMAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found Patrolman THADDEUS H. DWYER off post, standing in front of the Presidential Mansion of the Fenian Brotherhood, his post being Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-third. President ACTON—"Well, DWYER, are you a Fenian?" "No, S r!" emphasizing the Sir with a blow on the railing in front of the President's desk. The Commissioners, who are manifestly not members of the I. R. B., were glad to learn that DWYER had not been inveigled into the Fenian trap, and when he informed them that, having seen a multitude in front of the Irish Republican Brotherhood's Headquarters, he went to see whether there had been any breach of the peace, the Commissioners informed him that he had done his duty, and bade him watch the Fenians, as they needed watching.

Mr. PATRICK REYNOLDS, of Douglas and Bond streets, Brooklyn, laborer, appeared before Mr. VINCENT CLARK, notary, and made oath that in December, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, N. Y. V., and received $57 bounty money, $40 of which he gave to Sergeant THOMAS CORNELL, then a patrolman, to be delivered to Mrs. REYNOLDS; but that the officer gave her only $10, and had refused to give her any satisfaction in relation to the residue of the money. The money was, according to the witness' testimony, handed to Sergeant CORNELL at the Fulton Ferry. Mrs. REYNOLDS testified that the Sergeant had never given her more than $10; this sum he gave her in the Forty-first Precinct Police-station. The Sergeant, in defence, alleged that at the time of Mr. REYNOLDS' enlistment he was intoxicated and not aware of his doings; that he (the Sergeant) received $10 only, in presence of witnesses, and surrendered the money to Mrs. REYNOLDS in presence of witnesses. He was at the time, under the Police Commissioners' permission, Captain in one of the companies of the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment. Complaint dismissed.

Mr. LAWRENCE MURPHY, of No. 77 James-street, bartender, complained that between 10 and 11 o'clock on the evening of the 3d inst., while he was standing at the intersection of Monroe and Clinton Streets, Policeman JULIAN T. MONZANI arrested and grossly assaulted him without cause: that on arriving at Capt. JAMESON's Police-station, the officer forcibly took from him, in presence of the Sergeant in command, a wallet containing $4, and that on the 4th inst. the officer restored the wallet, but not the money. Sergt. BUCKMAN and Doorman CARNES disproved the charge, except as to the arrest, and in that Officer MONZANI was justified, as he had acted under the Sergeant's order, to "take the man in at all hazards." The corner on which Mr. MURPHY stood is one that thieves frequent, and when the officer accosted him he refused to move therefrom, saying, it is alleged, "I am JIMMY HAYES' barkeeper, and he can break the whole Seventh Precinct." Mr. ACTON advised Mr. MURPHY to commence a civil suit for damages.

Mr. PATRICK MCCABE, of Madison, Wis., was taken into custody in West-street, near Vesey, between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 16, for intoxication. He alleges that he then gave Patrolman THOMAS MCCAFFERTY two $100 United States bonds, about $30 in United States currency, $2 in gold, and other articles, which he requested the officer to retain for him. On reaching Capt. WARLOW's Police-station, the officer searched Mr. MCCABE, and reported to the Sergeant in command that the prisoner had only $275 and a bunch of keys. Mr. MCCABE was held in the station-house until 7 o'clock in the morning, and then removed to the Tombs, and there held two days. This is Mr. MCCABE's affidavit. He did not appear to authenticate it, and the officer alleged that the reason why he absented himself was that he had since been apprehended for inebriation, and was yet in the Tombs. Capt. WARLOW testified that only one complaint had been made against this officer in three years, and that that was dismissed, and as he had always been a trustworthy man, the charge was probably the fancy of a man who had been crazed by First Ward gin.

Capt. CHARLES ULMAN entered complaint against Patrolmen LAHEY, MCCULLOCH, WESTON, DE NOYES, and KANE, for fighting and flinging their beds at each other in the Union Market Police-station. Singularly enough, not one of the accused was aware of any disturbance, and President ACTON suggested that the spirit rappers might have gained admission to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house. He thought, however, that he should transfer the men to the Fifth Ward, where policemen are said to be under very strict discipline.

Patrolman MAJORY, of the Twelfth Precinct, accused Roundsman JOHN H. CRAWFORD of spending a half-hour at home during his tour of duty. Roundsman CRAWFORD—"My wife was sick, and Sergeant OSBORN gave me permission to call in to see her on my rounds; this charge is malicious." Mr. ACTON—"Never mind; the patrolmen want to get a crack at you in retaliation; the Sergeant's permit saves you."

Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY, of the Fifth, sent Patrolmen MOORE and O'BRIEN to the Tombs with a prisoner, and he subsequently saw them coming out of a liquor-store in Centre-street. They alleged that they had not been into the place; but their wet boots had taken sand from the floor, and this evidence was held to be conclusive. Mr. MCMURRAY—"We cannot break the officers, because it has not been charged that they drank intoxicating liquors in the store."

Capt. THOMAS W. THORNE, of the Fourth, found Officer O'NEILL off post. O'NEILL—"Mr. President, I patrolled my post that morning, as faithfully as I ever did in my life." The President—"Possibly you never patrol a post faithfully."

The number of trials was eighty-eight.

To the Charitable.

My husband was convicted last week of the crime of murder and sent to the State Prison for life. I am left with three small children and with no means to provide for them. Will not some of the charitably disposed people of this city render me a little assistance? I am sure the God of the widow and the fatherless would reward them. Those who cannot come to see me I refer to Mr. J. D. Townsend, No. 3 Hanover-st., as to my condition.

MRS. WILLIAM KEEFE,
No. 198 1st-av., rear building, Room No. 3.

LAW REPORTS.

Counterfeiters Sentenced.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Shipman.

United States vs. Francisco Buhagier.—The defendant, a foreigner, was charged with having in his possession a large quantity of counterfeit money, with intent to pass it. He was arrested at a house in Goerck-street, and over $111,000 in counterfeit fives, twenties, and fifty-cent currency, found in a chest in his room. He was found guilty of the charge, and yesterday was sentenced.

In pronouncing the sentence, the court remarked that in the previous cases where there had been convictions, the extreme penalty of the law had not been imposed; but in the present instance the very magnitude of the offence rendered it necessary, and in so deciding, it was believed to be for the welfare of the prisoner's countrymen, who might thereby be deterred from the commission of similar crimes, as well as for the promotion of the public good. The sentence, therefore, would be the highest which the law would permit, viz.: that the prisoner pay a fine of $5,000 to the government, and be confined in the State Prison for a term of fifteen years.

George W. Drew, tried and convicted of having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit fifty-cent notes, was brought up yesterday morning and sentenced by the Court to imprisonment at hard labor at Sing Sing for one year and a fine of six cents.

John Thomas, charged with passing a counterfeit $100 bill, was put on trial. The evidence showed that he went into a concert saloon in Chatham-street one night, about last Christmas, and called for a bottle of wine, for which he offered a $100 bill and received $95 in change, and that he had a roll of similar bills. That the next morning he came again and offered another bill, but that was refused, and then on examination the first one was discovered to be bad. The accused had left the place, however, without waiting for the result of the examination of the first bill.

The defendant was not arrested till the June following, and then the evidence showed that, on being confronted with the girl to whom he gave the bill, he admitted having passed it, and said he would make it right with the girl.

The defendant undertook to prove an *alibi*. He called a respectable old lady to prove that he boarded with her and slept at her house in October, saying he was going to Milwaukee, and she did not see him again till the next May. He also called two witnesses, one of whom swore to seeing him in Milwaukee in December, and another testified to receiving two letters from him, dated at Milwaukee, on the 1st of December, and one on the 26th. Their testimony was, however, suspicious in its details, and was discredited by the jury, for, without leaving their seats, they found the accused guilty.

The prisoner was called up for sentence at once.

The Judge, in passing sentence, commented with severity upon some of the witnesses for the defence who testified as to the *alibi*, and saying that the case looked as if there had been an attempt to impose upon the court, and that he should therefore inflict a severer sentence than he should otherwise have done, and sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for six years and to pay a fine of one dollar.

Important to Brokers and to the Evening Stock Exchange.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 15.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

Ferdinand Hartog vs. Robert H. Gallagher.—The action was brought to recover the sum of $250, under the following circumstances: On the 18th of August last, as it is claimed, the plaintiff met the defendant at Delmonico's, and asked the price of a ticket of admission to the Evening Stock Exchange. He was told that the price of the ticket was $250, which sum he paid and took a ticket. Soon afterward the open board of brokers passed a resolution prohibiting certain persons, and hence the up-town or Evening Board became almost deserted. The testimony in the case showed that for eight or ten nights after the passage of the resolution the rooms of the up-town board were lighted as usual, that the doors were open. None of the members of this board entered the rooms, though it seems they occasionally entered the hall. The plaintiff felt aggrieved at this state of things, and when he met the defendant, a few days afterward, he demanded a return of his $250. No satisfactory answer being given he brought a suit for the money.

On the trial it appeared that the pecuniary interest was at first in the defendant's wife, and subsequently in his brother's wife. About the middle of July last the interest was transferred to the company known as the Evening Stock Exchange. Testimony was given tending to show that no obstructions were placed in the way of all who had a right to occupy the rooms. The defence claimed that the plaintiff had never been denied admission; and hence he had never been deprived of his rights.

The case was submitted to the jury, who, under the charge of the Judge, after some deliberation, rendered a verdict of $240 for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. C. A. Henriques; for defendant, Mr. Robert Sewell.

Fraud as a Defence to Promissory Notes—The Question Discussed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—DEC. 15.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Edgar St. John vs. Timothy Daly.—This was an action brought on three promissory notes, each dated Sept. 20, 1860, and payable at long dates for $300 each. The whole claim being $1,133. The defence set up was fraudulent representations made by the plaintiff to the defendant on the sale of a livery-stable and its contents in Seventy-first-street, in this city, for which these notes were given. The affirmative of the issue was given to the defendant's counsel, D. McMahon, Esq, who opened and closed the argument. From his opening and the evidence introduced on the part of the defendant it appeared that the plaintiff in September, 1860, owned a livery-stable in Seventy-first-street, in this city, near the Central Park. He proposed to sell it to the defendant. The price of the stock and contents of the stable was to be fixed according to a price fixed by arbitration. This was done, and they were fixed at $2,800; the lease and buildings were called $300. The good will, the plaintiff insisted, was worth $1,100, and, as a basis for that value, he said the average business carried on there was $25 per day gross receipts, of which one-half were profits. The defendant then asked him why he sold out such a profitable business. His answer was, that he had a contract with a man in Canada for the sale of horses, in which he was to get $1,200 a year and the privilege of doing his own business. This he considered more profitable than carrying on the livery business. On the faith of these representations the defendant bought out the stock in trade for $2,800, the lease for $300, and the good will for $1,100. In payment of which he gave plaintiff a lot in Eightieth-street, valued at $1,500, and nine promissory notes, $300 each. The defendant paid six of these notes, and the suit was brought on the seventh, eighth and ninth of those notes, on the first of which some payments had been made, so that the whole amount due was as before stated.

In support of these facts, the defendant's counsel introduced a number of witnesses who proved them, and proved further, that as to the plaintiff's statements about his business, he was mistaken; that the business did not produce to the plaintiff, at the time he sold out, more than eleven or twelve dollars a day, and that the defendant had carried on business there for four years afterward, and had only realized about eleven dollars a day for the first year, and not over twenty dollars a day thereafter. The plaintiff's counsel introduced three witnesses who contradicted the statements of the defendant's witnesses. The plaintiff himself testified that he said the receipts were $25 a day, of which half were profit, and, to fortify his story, produced a book, on two pages of which were contained entries of his business showing an average of $25 per day. These entries, the counsel for the defendant maintained, were all made at one time, and were got up for the case, and only showed an average of $12 67 a day for the whole time. This assertion, the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Taft, with some warmth, repudiated. The appraisers on both sides were produced as witnesses, also a hired man, and a foreman in the plaintiff's employ, who gave some evidence tending to show that the receipts of the business were not as represented. The plaintiff swore the place was worth $4,200—the price he sold it for—and he introduced some letters the defendant wrote promising to pay, in one of which, however, he alluded to the misrepresentations made by the plaintiff.

Upon the whole, the evidence presented as nice a case of contradictions as any case where fraud was set up ever presented. The Judge left the case very fairly to the jury, charging them on the law of the case, and leaving it to them to distinguish between the contradictions presented. If they believed the story of the defendant, they must assess his damages by reason of the fraud set up; and if such damages were equal to amount due on the notes, their verdict must be for the defendant; if not equal, they were to be deducted from the notes, and the verdict to be for plaintiff for the balance.

On the other hand, if they believed there was no fraud and the bargain was a fair one, their verdict must be for the plaintiff. The jury retired and rendered a verdict for defendant, on which the court made an allowance of $55, besides costs, to the defendant's counsel.

Mr. Taft for plaintiff; D. McMahon and M. Daly for defendant.

Important to Stock Brokers.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Ferdinand Hurbig vs. Robert Gallaher—In the month of August, 1865, the plaintiff purchased a ticket of admission to Gallaher's Evening Stock Exchange, in Twenty-fourth street, for which he paid $250. Eight days afterward the action of the Board of Brokers caused the Evening Stock Exchange to be closed. The plaintiffs now sue to recover the amount paid for the ticket. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of $240.

C. A. Henriques, Attorney for Plaintiffs; Robert Sewell, Attorney for Defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 15.

Before Justice Leonard.

Benjamin E. Lapointe *vs.* Annie E. Lapointe; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Joseph V. Fissenne *vs.* Margaret A. Fissenne; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. George M. Chapman *vs.* Elbridge G. Roberts et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. A. G. Wilcox et al. *vs.* L. W. Marsh et al.; motion denied with $10 costs of opposing.

By Justice Clerke.

Schenck et al. *vs.* Hatfield et al.: case settled. Cynthia H. Dockstader *vs.* Sanford J. Dockstader; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Philo C. Calhoun et al. *vs.* Charles Graham; objections are overruled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 15.

By Judge Daly.

Byrne *vs.* Corvan, &c.; motion to dissolve injunction denied.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Wm. Macklin, John Ray, James Manning, Wm. Aikman and John Elliott, boys ranging in age from 11 to 14 years, were charged with stealing wine at various times to the amount of $300, from the cellar of Eva Hartung. The case was sent to the General Sessions, but on account of the youth of the prisoners, the papers were sent to this court. Mrs. Hartung could only state her loss, but who committed the robbery she did not know. Even after being told that her cellar had been robbed, and she thought proper precautions had been taken to prevent any more losses, the lock was pried open and a basket of champagne stolen. Officer Richard Fields arrested the prisoners, and they all admitted breaking into the cellar and stealing the wine at sundry times, and gave the officer information as to whom it was sold, when a considerable quantity of champagne was recovered that they had stolen and which Mrs. Hartung identified. A little boy, named George Watson, stated that he saw the prisoners take the wine, and then lest he might inform on them he was chased from the street. The accused were found guilty and remanded to make inquiry into character.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

John Adams, who said he was only fifteen years of age, but looked more like nineteen, was charged with forcibly stealing a watch from Timothy Delany. Witness said the prisoner came up to him in the street and pulled the watch out of his pocket. Being under the influence of liquor he did his best to hold him, and halloed watch, but the prisoner in the struggle got away. Fortunately, officer McCudden hearing the noise got up in time to see Adams making off, when he arrested him. When overtaken he threw the watch in the gutter. Adams was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

THE CASE OF BURKE—THE RIOT IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

John Burke, charged with interfering with the canvassers of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward, appeared yesterday for trial. The complainant was Officer John Callory, of the Thirteenth Precinct. This case has excited considerable interest in the community, from the fact that it has also been up before the Police Commissioners, where the evidence seems to be entirely different from that adduced in the Sessions, which has led Mr. Acton to make premature remarks on the action of the Justices. From the evidence it is doubtful if any offence has been committed, and if an offence has been committed then the canvassers' should be the complainants. On the trial of Brennan not one witness testified to the breaking in of a door, a window or a ballot-box, or to a blow being struck. On the trial of Burke, all that was proven was, that in the room in which the canvassers were at work counting the votes after the poll had closed, there was a heaving in and out of the crowd to hear the result of the vote. But one policeman was there to keep the crowd out, and he said he did not know whether the door had been bolted. He did not bolt it when the poll closed, and after driving out the crowd twice he even then did not bolt the door. Notwithstanding this shoving in and out of a crowd varying from thirty to sixty, no disturbance occurred, and all the votes but the Councilmanic had been counted when Burke struck his fist on the counter and said, after the announcement of the Aldermanic vote, that there was a fraud. Others said they thought so too. There was considerable noise and clatter of tongues, and suddenly the gas was turned off at the metre, and the canvassers left the room by the back way. That was all that Burke did—all the crowd did, according to the evidence. Burke was found guilty of the charge and fined $50.

CURIOUSLY CAUGHT.

Thomas Glinn and John Partridge, claiming to be only three weeks from Nova Scotia, were charged with stealing twelve shillings from a till. The prisoners, if they ever lived in Nova Scotia, spoke the broadest Yorkshire that ever Englishmen did; besides, the clothing of Glinn had the regular English swell-mob cut. Ann Drum, the complainant, said the prisoners came into her house and had a drink, which they paid for. Shortly after they asked for a hot whiskey, and she went into the back room to get the hot water. They then took the drinks, and one of the prisoners threw down a fifty-cent piece, and, looking at it, she recognized it as one that came from her own till. Opening the drawer to give change, she only found two ten-cent pieces in it, when there should have been a dollar and a half. The prisoners defended their case with great ability, in cross-examining the plaintiff to confuse her, but failed to establish their innocence. They were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for two months each.

A LODGING-HOUSE SQUABBLE.

Thomas Cusick, Mary Cusick, his wife, and Mary Renfrew, were charged with committing a violent assault on Thomas Shields. All that Shields could state was that the defendants beat him in his lodging-house. Ann Doran said she was the landlady of the lodging-house. She had a room and bedroom. She had for lodgers, Shields and his wife and three children, Cusick and his wife and a child, and the other prisoner. Mrs. Cusick commenced the assault first by hitting Shields with a bench, then the other woman got her nails in the face of Mr. Shields; then Mr. Cusick came in and pitched into him too, and then stuck a cotton-hook in the head of Shields. All were found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary.

Prisoner—That's hard, to go to the Penitentiary, after fighting five years under McLeod Murphy, and all because I licked that fellow that jumped the bounty five times.

A CARD FROM MR. M'GRAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to state that the TIMES report of the 15th inst., of the trial at the Court of Special Sessions, before Justice Kelly, on Thursday, the 14th inst., does me injustice.

I am charged with, first, abandoning my wife; and, second, with having made application for divorce.

These charges are wholly false. The first having been found untenable by Justice Connolly, she refusing to comply with the findings of the court, was ordered to clear out; and again by Judge Ledwith, and dismissed by them in both instances. As regards the second, Mrs. McGraw, (who is under the control and influence of her two sisters, both using her for their own selfish purposes and support, they being the sole instigators of all this trouble,) and not myself, has made such application, with a petition for alimony of $20 per week pending trial, and a counsel fee for Mr. Charles Spencer of $100, who, therefore, is not engaged in this case, solely by Councilman George Ross, as represented on account of sympathy of the latter for Mrs. McGraw.

WM. McGRAW,
No. 261 West Twenty-fifth-street.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 16.—*In steamship City of New York for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Richards, Madame Lemoine, Miss Mancel, of London; George McFurline, Robert Anderson, C. G. Evans, J. P. Clough, J. P. Hutchinson, A. B. Childs and wife, Geo. M. Knevitt, Miss Helen Greely, and Miss Amelia Greely, of New York; Mr. Dutill, of Louisville, Ky. William Benjamin, Miss Benjamin, Mrs. Kate McLean, H. U. Richmond, Hubert J. Morill, wife and servant, of London, Eng.; C. F. Honey, Daniel J. Kenny, of New-York; Mrs. Eliza Greely, of New-York; F. D. Jackson, Henry Gillispie, C. Squire, Jr., of New-York, James Grahamslatt and lady, with others in the steerage.

DEC. 16.—*In Steamship The Queen for Liverpool.*—John Lawrence, A. Yoelin, John F. Stratton, James Keller, Thomas Wayne, Joseph Westcote, W. J. Donor, and 150 in the steerage.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—James Harrison and wife, A. H. Kindrich, Samuel Drury of Rhinebeck, Mrs. D. B. Britton, Miss Amy Warwick, Mr. Godeaux, French Consul at New-Orleans, A. C. Titcomb, W. H. Swasey, W. T. Jennings, Miss Annie Conners, Mrs. Lyon, John J. Barr, H. McKibbon, Mrs. Brette, Mrs. Judge Hale of Mobile, S. A. Belden, Mrs. E. Lang and two children, Jacob Rosenfeld, William Weideskamp, J. J. Hanna, Capt. Thornton, U. S. A., Judge L. D. Evans, Capt. Simmons, John Haskins, George Euler, Leo Mandrot, Theodore Walcott, D. E. Horton, Mrs. Rachael Friday, Jacob Sulkey, Mrs. Levantia L. Judson, William K. Webber, Daniel V. Garrick, Edward Green, Andrew W. Smith, Miss Augusta Cannington, Daniel Seaman, Robert A. Victor, Frederick Smith, Edward McLaughlin, Thomas C. Bond, Thomas Glimm, Henry A. Wolf, Mr. Carpenter and son, Frank Gollard, Robert Young, Mansfield Lawrence, Henry Lynch and son, Nathaniel H. Dunlop, Miss H. S. Burton, M. McDonnell, Andrew Carr, Morris Doyle, Nicholas Tarpin, Morris English, Francis Barney, John Tarquin, John Campbell, George Selden, N. B. Read, Stephen V. Campbell, Miss Emily Hoffman, John T. Roberts, wife and two children; Thomas P. Cloghman, Monroe V. Covington, Miss Minnie Kauhn, Miss Louisa Kauhn, Mrs. Anna Ernst, James Granby, Henry G. Golden, Theodore Meehan, Mrs. Belden and three children; Miss Sophia Meyers, Miss Anna Holman, Albert Brinkerhoff, Victor Rawlings and wife, Conrad Lehman, John V. Escamp, Jacob Hannah, Frederick J. Hannah, Thomas Colamore and wife, August Kahn, Louis Favoure, Mrs. Louis Zimmerman and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Campbell, James McGee, Frederick E. Gamble, Eustice Shermann, James Roberts, George St. Mars, Emile Clare, John D. M. Gallagher, Capt. Thomas Heathers, Wm. Henry Depue, Judkins Armstrong, Capt. Williamson, 150 in the steerage, and 168 men of Companies A and B, 1st Batallion, 15th Infantry.

In Steamship Matanzas, for New-Orleans.—Robert Nelson, William Woods, John Hunter and wife, J. Glass, Sam'l Wilson, W. B. Horton, L. E. Williams, Jacob Wilson, James Swaver, John W. Brodie, William C. Rushton, Mr. Peet, N. B. Pryer and wife, James Beardsley, H. Bates, R. Allen, J. W. Hopkins, P. Ames, J. W. Fox, P. Haly, Mr. Schumacher, W. Bell, E. Oatman, J. W. Annes, J. W. Cook, P. Cleary, W. H. Cooper, Mrs. McElroy, J. Gilbert, H. G. Smith and wife, Mrs. Jarvis and two children, D. Rushmore, B. W. Burton and wife, A. C. Williams, G. Whitehead, H. E. Field, M. Cheghorne, J. W. Haight, jr., G. Swartz, A. H. Smith, A. McMillan, J. W. Coles, J. W. Miller, P. Valentine, H. Vail, Mrs. A. Lepicre, J. O. Rogers, wife and child, W. Hudson, J. W. Waterich, C. Eldridge and wife, W. Smithson, John Casey, H. Farmer, J. W. Olin, W. Bermont, James W. Turner, W. H. Scott, D. Oxley, J. P. Shea, O. Cookman, W. Byerly, wife and child, W. T. Dobson, J. H. Roberts, W. Haley, D. E. Tilton, A. H. Baldwin, J. C. Stevens, P. Mahoney, O. W. Foss, J. Myers, Mary Farrell, Lieut. A. G. Manning, W. P. Calder, J. F. Pascoe, C. H. Werckmuller, U. N. Moore, E. Wellstager, W. A. Singer, Miss Whipple, Mrs. Mecorney and child, M. Bedout, Emma George, C. Trask, Thomas B. Reise, H. Wildman, W. Cornell, Charles Brundage, Wm. Farr, H. O. Stebbins, J. Wintringham, H. C. Neely, R. L. Dunphy, Saml. Ward, D. T. Hughes, J. W. Wallace, J. D. Sullivan and wife, A. and W. Slack, Thos. Roche, H. C. E. Desenly, Mrs. Tooker, C. R. Dale, Thos. Allicott, Jr., C. Reed, W. H. Siner.

In Steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Harriet Montfort, J. W. Gilbert, wife, daughter and servant, A. S. Gewhouse, John Ketcham, wife and child, H. S. Schnell, Miss B. Keeling, J. H. Johnston, Jr., and wife, Mrs. J. A. Dutcher, H. L. Jones and wife, T. McDowell, H. Hadden and wife, Mrs. Harrison and two children, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Eastman, H. N. Weed, G. Rowe, J. W. Bryant, C. W. Styles, Philip Yorge and wife, T. R. Whitwell, J. C. Mara, Mrs. J. Bill and servant, W. H. Livingston and wife, L. C. Noble, P. N. Robinson and wife, Robert Graham, W. H. Olcott, N. J. Jones and wife, E. Seixas, B. Spider, W. S. Rowan, J. Barnell, J. C. Ludlow, H. L. Schreiner, Mrs. Coleman, two children and nurse, A. F. Fitch, wife, three children, and nurse, Miss E. J. Roquez, R. B. Shepard and wife, G. E. Newhall, Mr. Arthur, G. P. Bangs, C. A. Horton, H. R. Drew, R. J. Richardson, H. A. Holden, N. S. Payne and wife, A. Scydell, R. J. Stotesburg, W. S. Rowan, Henry Wetherell, wife, child, and niece.

In the steamship Leo for Savannah—Miss M. C. Hunter, E. Hale, Mary Ann Riety, William Martin, Mrs. Hammond, Grant Taggart, W. J. Cummings, Miss Catherine, Miss Maggie Burke, Miss Chloe Merisk, A. Hargue, G. L. Price, William Fowler, John Moore, Archy Hurd, J. G. Harris, W. Anderson, George Carey, Thomas Scott, David Leplepsa, Jas. Gorman, Mrs. B. Isaacs and infant, Thomas O. Ryan, Wm. Lawrence, Hugh Jewell, P. Johnson, W. Connelly, John Donahue, John Sullivan, Jos. Slatter, Wm. Arrelford, Harry McDonald, Solomon Hayne, Wm. Jefferson, W. R. Barron, Peter Bolleian, John Jackson, John W. Griffin, Jas. Munton, Wm. O. Grath, P. Sullivan, Mary O'Shea, Mary Leonard, Thomas Feenan.

In Steamship Lucy, for Berne, N. C.—C. B. Newton, John Keyser, F. W. Robbins, Ambrose Perkins, John W. Leavitt, C. Lome, W. A. Brown, C. W. Palmer, T. C. Hall, James F. Rich, Lucy B. Cornell, F. Brady.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Vera Cruz and Havana.—V. Schoemann, Lieut. Alex. Von Kuleza, H. Cooper, W. H. Newkirk, Dewald, Geo. Anderson, J. Balseis, A. Bouche. From Havana—J. Posada, E. Argudin, Mr. Flenrot, Mrs. S. Bowden, Miss Josephine Schneider, C. P. Wicks, E. Garcia, R. Carrera, Robert Quick, A. J. Grosse, B. M. Butcher, Sra. de Gavilan, Sr. Pirfoso, N. Piedra, J. Blanco, Sr. Pavia, Sr. Domingo, J. Negro, P. Pardo.

In steamship Montezuma, from Kingston, Jam.—Joseph M. Vitancut, Mary and Eliza Vitancut, Philip Villanell, Miss Cecilia Eurara, Emily E. Hammond, A. J. C. Delan, B. Hansten, Jane Dawson.

DEC. 16—*In steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Sarah Dale, P. Heymans, Mr. Latormer, Mr. Seward, Mr. Driscoll.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises... 6 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 09 | Gov. Island. 7 58 | Hell Gate... 9 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, C. H. Edwards; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Leo, Merrill, Savannah, Murray & Nephew; Lutus, Taber, Mobile, Starbuck & Wheeler; Constitution, Greenman, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Morning Star, Quick, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co; Nightingale, Brenker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Lucelle, Doyle, Galveston, E. A. Hussy & Co.; Isabella, Washburne, Baltimore, G. Briggs; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Hecla, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Miami, Clark, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamers Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Metis, Benton, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Andreas, (Brem.,) Stolt, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Tricolor, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, A. Leary; Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks N. H. Gaston, Parmlee, Barbados, Bishop & Bros; Judah Cappe, (Dutch,) Cappe, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Meteor, (Brem.,) Doschen, Havre, C. Luling & Co.; Clara, (Brem.,) Probst, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Eurns, Ackley, Naguabo, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Corbett, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, Halifax, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.; Alma Jane, (Br.,) Flynn, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Emeline, (Br.,) Penny, St. John, N. F., Bruce & McAuliff; Stephen Douglas, Tyler, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carmen.

Schooners Pawnee, Roath, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Melrose, (Br.,) Rohdenwall, Inagua, F. T. Montel & Bartow; Alice B., Chase, Mobile, S. W. Lewis & Co.; W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Nautilus, Tuthill, Mansanilla, Rovere, Cardoza & Co.; Mary Brewer, Pease, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt; Lavina Jane, Ketchum, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Tyrone, Perry, Elizabethport, Jos. Richards; M. C. Town, Fox, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Minerva, Disosway, Georgetown, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; S. P. Howes, Dixon, Powderhorn, Texas, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Dot, McKinney, Yarmouth, N. S.; Atlantic, Lockhart, Halifax, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.; Delaware, Bishop, Philadelphia, J. V. Haviland; J. B. Knowles, Knowles, Charleston, Holyoke & Murray; R. W. Brown, Adams, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; S. T. Reese, May, May, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster; Northern Light, Harper, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt; David Faust, ——, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt; Arlington, Halsey, Washington, N. C., Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sarah, Robinson, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Phebe, Morrow, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Mary Langdon, Hix, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Pickwick, Petts, Marenham and Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Nellie, Wallace, St. Croix, Roche, Bros. & Coffee.

Arrived.

Steamship Helvetia, Ogilve, Liverpool Nov. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Experienced several very severe gales. 7th inst., lat. 47 03, lon. 40 25, passed brig Kenneth, bound E.

Steamship Montezuma, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Dec. 14, lat. 37 43, lon. 73 16, exchanged signals with a schr. showing a private signal, red ground, blue and white ball in the centre, stg. N.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Steamships Champion and Creole to sail same day; 4:30 P. M., met steamship Neshannock passing in over the bar. 12th, 20 miles N. of Cape Florida, saw steamships Flag and Flambeau, bound S. 13th and 14th, experienced very heavy N. E. gales and rough weather. 15th, Barnegat bearing S. W. 14 miles, passed a herm. brig, sunk to her lower mastheads, topmasts and yards still standing, and is dangerous to steamers bound S., passing at night. The Wm. Edward, before reported.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London Nov. 22, Havre 25th, and Cherbourg 26th, with mdse. and 225 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Dec. 14, 150 miles E. of Nantucket, saw ship Energy, bound W.

Steamship Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz Dec. 6, via Havana 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. A. Whitney.

Steamship Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Steamship John Gibson, Young, Alexandria 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Harpswell, Owen, Havre 47 ds., with mdse. and 211 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had had heavy westerly gales from Nov. 10, since which time have been W. of the Grand Banks. Had 6 deaths and 2 births on the passage. Dec. 11, lat. 38 50, lon. 65 11, passed parts of a wreck, consisting of spars and rigging.

Ship Memnon, (of Boston,) Baker, Manila 140 ds., with hemp, &c., to order. Aug. 17, lat. 1 18 N., lon. 120 20 E., spoke Bremen bark Apollo, from Manila for New-York. Oct. 8, lat. 35 14, lon. 20 05, ship Lord Raglan, from Singapore for New-York.

Bark Apollo, (Brem.,) Warnkes, Manila 146 ds., with hemp and sugar to James Jewett & Co. Passed Angier Aug. 30, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 5, St. Helena 30th.

Bark Shallett, (Br.,) Willis, Colombo, Ceylon, 100 ds., with coffee, &c., to Sturgess, Bennett & Co.

Bark Sam Sheppard, (of Turks Island,) Frisbee, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Velocity, (Norw.,) Melang, Liverpool 59 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Covell, of and from Bermuda, 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Brig Planet, (Br.,) Lamb, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Neva, Talbot, Providence, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hesperius, Ball, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. Johnson, Johnson, Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Diadem, Benjamin, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wave Crest, Barber, Salem.

Sailed.

Steamships Hibernia, Bremen, Liberty, City of New-York, Queen, Quaker City, Lucille, Daniel Webster, Lulu, Lucy, Ellen S. Terry, Morning Star, Matanzas, Marmibn, Constitution, Leo, Nightingale, San Salvador, Raleigh, Niagara, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 16—Below, steamer Cleopatra, from New-Orleans; bark White Wing, from Buenos Ayres.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—The U. S. steamship Monongahela, Commander Bissell, which sailed from this port on Thursday last for Cape Haytien, has returned, with foremast-head gone. The officer in charge informed us that he had no authority to give any information as to the cause.

Spoken, &c.

Columbian—bark, bound E., Nov. 11, lat. 48 12, lon. 37 10.

Hartepool—Br. brig, from Liverpool for Montevideo, Nov. 4, no lat. or lon.

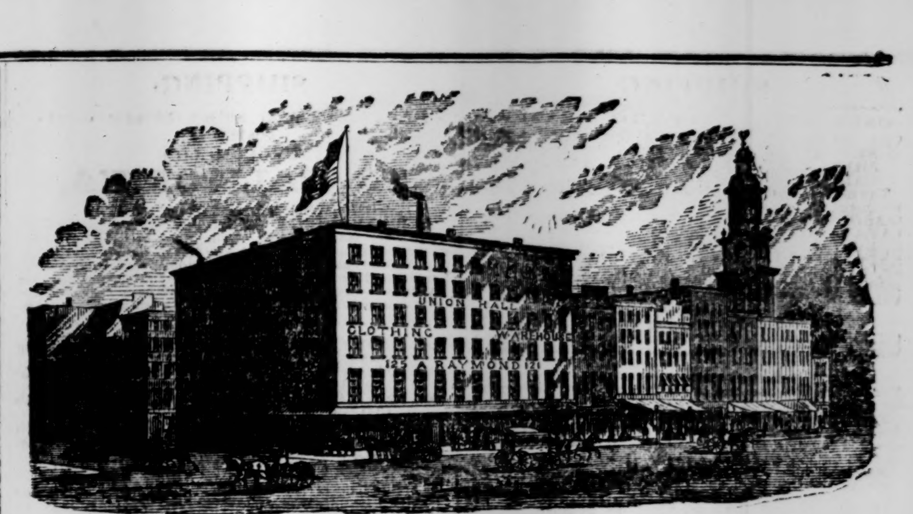
Kate Prince—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Sept. 29, lat. 30 06 S., lon. 30 15.

Lucy A. Nichols—bark, from Moulmain for Cork for orders, 84 ds. out, Oct. 9, lat. 35 41, lon. 20 38.

Linda—bark, bound E., Nov. 5, lat. 47 39, lon. 11 05.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba, Nov. 26, brig Times, for New-York in a days.



RAYMOND'S

(LATE ROGERS & RAYMOND'S)

CENTRAL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,

(Opposite the Herald Office.) CORNER OF NASSAU.

GRAND

CLOSING OUT SALE

AT

RAYMOND'S

OF

300,000 DOLLARS'

WORTH OF

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

AT A

REDUCTION of from 15 to 30 per cent.

RAYMOND'S, corner Fulton and Nassau Streets.

FURS! FURS!!

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

SETS FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

IN

ROYAL ERMINE,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,

MINK,

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,

FITCH, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, IN VARIETY.

BURKE, No. 469 BROADWAY,

(Adjoining Lord & Taylor's,) and

NO. 154 FULTON-ST.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., comprising 15 French plate mirrors, pier and mantel; Parisian made rosewood chairs, cottage suites, French bedsteads, mattresses, paillasses, chandeliers, office furniture, desks, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

For account of whom it may concern, 500 red plush, hair and mohair cushions, from 2 to 12 feet long; 150 carpets, 100 pieces oil-cloth, 300 boarding-pikes, 1,300 muskets, with sabres; 2 rosewood piano-fortes, 5,000 pounds feathers.

ON WEDNESDAY,

A very fine collection of stuffed animals, birds, deer, deer-heads, &c.

ON THURSDAY,

Sale of the choicest old wines, liquors, &c. The balance of stock of an old importing-house declining business.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

A splendid collection of standard works, both English and American editions, most of which are admirably adapted for holiday gifts, bound in fine Turkey morocco, calf, &c.; mostly highly illustrated works, and being one of the choicest collections of books offered at auction this season.

ALSO,

A rare collection of choice fancy goods for the holidays, which are now landing, and will be on exhibition on THURSDAY.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, a full blooded Virginia sorrel saddle pony, 14½ hands high, warranted sound and kind, good in single and double harness, 6 years old. Also a dark bay Mare, 15 hands high, warranted kind and gentle under saddle and in single or double harness, 7 years old.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND Carriages, TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at No. 37 Nassau-st. Sale days, TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ANALGESIQUE.

INSTANTANEOUS CURE

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

HEADACHE, and

ALL ACUTE

and CHRONIC PAINS.

HUNDREDS OF CERTIFICATES

can be seen at our office.

Kept by all Druggists.

SAYRE & CO.,

No. 484 Broadway, New-York.

STERLING SILVER WARE.

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS

OF

STERLING SILVER.

TEA SERVICES, TUREENS, DISHES, SALVERS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS AND CHILDREN'S SETS, FRUIT SETS, FORKS, SPOONS, &C., &C.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

RICH PLATED WARES

AND

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

WM. GALE & SON.

No. 487 BROADWAY, corner Broome-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

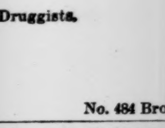
MUSICAL BOXES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

PLAYING FROM COSTING FROM

2 TO 36 $6 50 TO

TUNES. $1,500.



EVERY VARIETY OF ACCOMPANIMENTS.

They are fine ornaments for the parlor and pleasant companions for the invalid.

A more beautiful and appropriate present cannot be conceived.

Having for seventeen years given our especial attention to this trade, we are able to supply any want better and quicker than any one in this country.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

WARD'S, PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

THE CASH CAN BE PAID TO EXPRESS COMPANY ON RECEIPT OF GOODS.

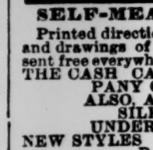
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK SCARFS, NECK-TIES, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

NEW STYLES RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS EVERY WEEK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.



A SUITABLE PRESENT to a gentleman who smokes is a meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder, warranted genuine, at

POLLAK & SON,
Meerschaum Manufacturers,
No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 697, Dec. 16, 1865.

17, 21, 35, 27, 65, 47, 2, 25, 43, 68, 50, 4, 8.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 698, Dec. 16, 1865.

21, 43, 50, 78, 76, 44, 23, 34, 28, 53, 29, 45, 69.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 597, Dec. 16, 1865.

38, 9, 10, 33, 13, 21, 43, 69, 53, 3, 50, 11, 5.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 598, Dec. 16, 1865.

58, 78, 44, 37, 33, 3, 69, 75, 68, 54, 28, 19, 57.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing
SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

LEGALIZED LOTTERIES—PRIZES CASHED. Drawings, circulars, and full information furnished. PARKS & Co., No. 131 Fulton-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 37 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 BROADWAY.

A collection of valuable modern Oil Paintings, containing samples by many of the most eminent American, French, and other foreign artists, purchased principally from the artists themselves, by the late owner. Among the specimens worthy of special attention, are works by

V. NEHLIG,	DIAZ,
VERRON,	VION,
FRERE,	VAN BEEST
DELLESSART	TROYON,
GEROME,	MELBY,
BARRON,	R. STREET,
LACROIX,	RONDEL,
VAN SEVERDONCK,	HECKLING,
VERNEST,	ROBBE,
H. RONNER,	KOEK KOEK,
A. HULK.	

The collection will be on exhibition four days prior to sale and catalogues ready.